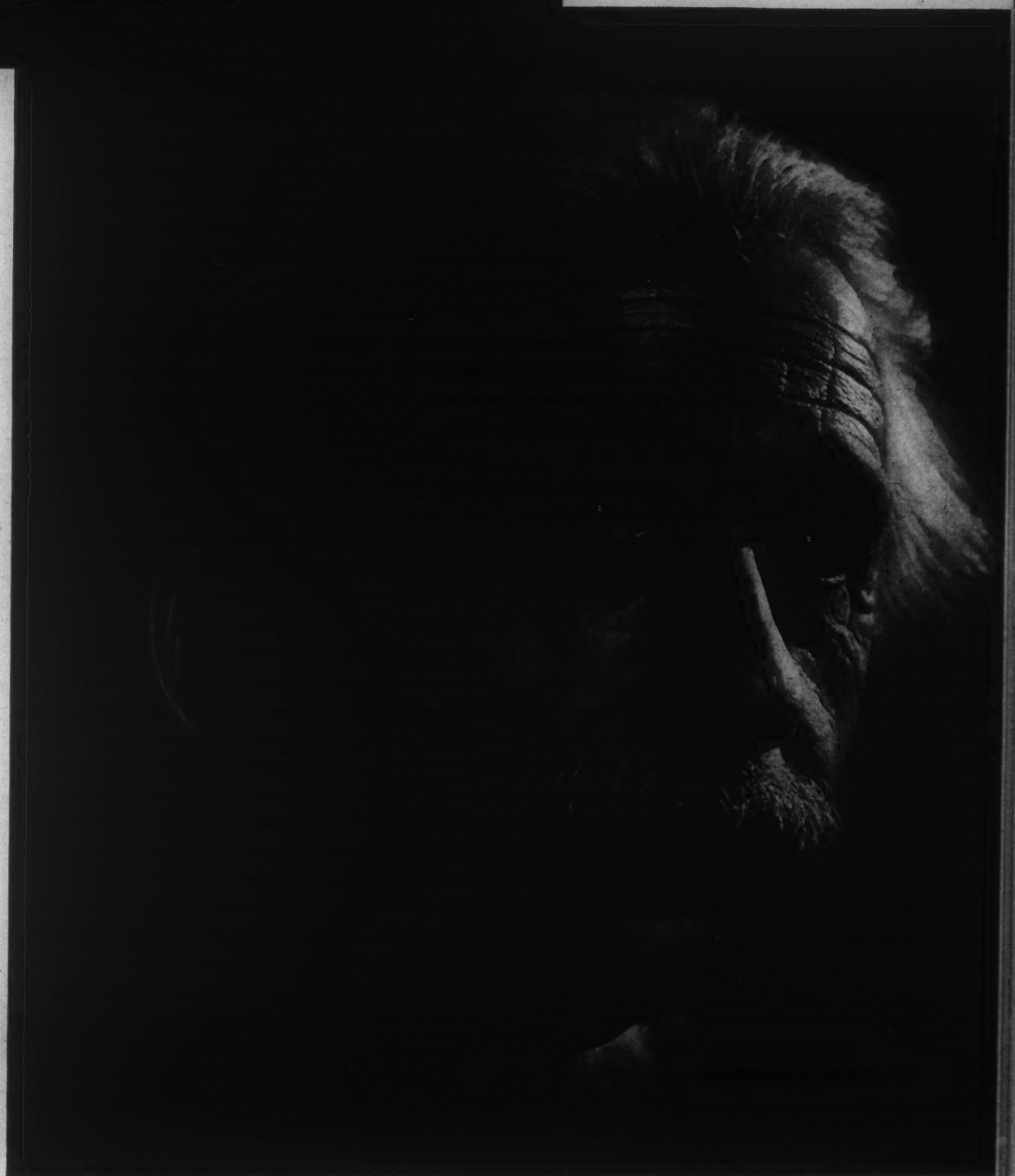
SATURDAY NIGHT

FEBRUARY 14, 1950



CITY OF CANADA'S COSMOPOLITES

See *Page Eight*

©—Karsh, Ottawa

GREATEST BRAIN *of the Century? See Page Eleven*

10¢

Where Has Hockey's Color Gone? - Dink Carroll

Immigration and Unemployment - Michael Barkway

Alberta's Industrial Revolution - L. J. Rogers

• Studebaker Champion 4-door sedan

Smart 1950 buy—this new Studebaker's thrift and value!

JUST LOOKING at the low, long, alluring new 1950 Studebaker tells you that it's a car with the right build for thrift.

You see no bulging excess bulk that would hitch a ride at your expense and squander your gasoline needlessly.

You get welcome protection against unexpected repair bills, too. The whole structure of this Studebaker has the solid durability of top-quality materials and wear-resisting craftsmanship.

Take the logical next step in getting the most for your new-car money. Try out the amazing "next ride" of this distinctive new 1950 "next look" Studebaker.

Stop in at a nearby Studebaker dealer's showroom—look over the value-packed 1950 Studebaker Champion—and go out for a convincing drive through city traffic and over open highways.

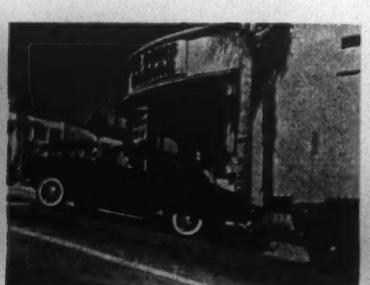
New 1950 Studebaker

Styled ahead and engineered ahead!

White sidewall tires and wheel trim rings optional at extra cost

You ride in deep-bedded comfort—New balance of design and a brand new kind of coil spring front suspension serve to suppress jounces and jolts. Regal de luxe Champion shown has foam rubber seat cushioning.

You're money ahead on gas because there's no fuel-wasting surplus weight in any 1950 Studebaker. Every model is trim and sleek—flight-streamed just right to assure you top gasoline and oil mileage.

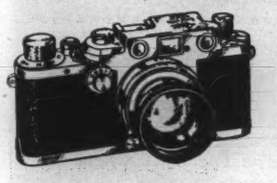


You don't roll back on upgrades—thanks to Studebaker's automatic hill holder. You step up gasoline savings remarkably with Studebaker's automatic overdrive. Both are available on 1950 Champions at extra cost.

You get trustworthy craftsmanship that's the pride of the hundreds of Canadian workmen on the production lines at Studebaker's modern automotive plant in Hamilton, Ont.

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Limited

The World Famous
"Leica" Camera



LEADER IN THE MINIATURE FIELD FOR OVER 25 YEARS

SEE IT AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER'S OR SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

Walter A. Carveth Limited
(CANDIAN AGENTS)
388 YONGE ST. TORONTO 1

CACTUS 30 VARIETIES

Most interesting houseplants, extremely odd and curious. Many have gorgeous and sweet-scented blossoms. We offer an excellent mixture of 30 varieties of both the cultivated and desert varieties, all of which thrive under living-room conditions. Grown easily from seed. A simple way of getting a wide assortment of these charming and interesting plants. Plant now.

(Pkt 20c) (3 Pkts 50c) postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: 1 pkt as above and 5 pkts of other Choice Houseplant Seeds, all different and easily grown in house, Value $1.25, all for 60c postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK sent

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT

ALBERT COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1857
BELLEVILLE ONTARIO

Courses Offered
LOWER, MIDDLE SCHOOL, HONOUR MATRICULATION, UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND COMMERCE
MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
PHYSICAL RECREATION
SUPERVISED EVENING STUDY

Illustrated prospectus on request. Early registration advisable. Write to:

PRINCIPAL AND HEADMASTER,
REV BERT HOWARD, D.D.

Co-Educational

GRAHAM HALL FOR YOUNG MEN | THE MANOR FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN | BAKER HOUSE FOR BOYS

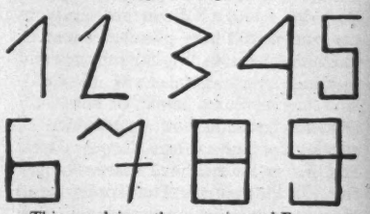
letters

Crossing the Seven

I AM AFRAID that you were putting the cart before the horse by attributing to continental Europeans and denying to Anglo-Saxons the horse sense of crossing the sevens.

For some reason or other the Anglo-Saxons came to forget that a seven *ought* to be crossed, not because this avoids mistakes and misunderstandings but because this was at the root of the Arabic system of writing figures.

The Roman system, based on lines with no figure zero, being arithmetically unsatisfactory, another set of figures had to be designed and Arab mathematicians devised one which was based on angles . . . like the following drawing:



This explains the continental-European way of writing "one" and "seven", and the "children of light" need not imitate the "children of darkness"—was this implied in your metaphor, Mr. Editor? — but could simply mend their error and claim that, after all, this being the original and logical it is un-British and un-American *not* to cross the sevens.

London, Ont. HENRYK SCHOENFELD

Save Our Historic Sites

RE YOUR oversimplified report of my address to the Ontario Historical Conference (SN Jan. 31), I did *not* say that Historic Sites should be developed regardless of their authenticity, a moronic idea if I ever met one! I did bring forth a point on which the whole policy of recognition and development of our historical assets seems to pivot.

We have a great fund of historical lore difficult to pin down with precision as to location, historical relics which cannot be wholly attested in every detail. Too frequently our policy has been to discuss, argue, agree and disagree regarding them, excusing ourselves from taking action to preserve them by this failure of the record to authenticate them until in many cases the site, ruin, possession, building . . . is allowed to pass out of existence, beyond reach of reconstruction.

Such a tragedy was the fate of a very old wreck of a sailing ship which was aground on Mississaga Strait at the western end of Manitoulin Island. Iron from it was tested and found similar to that of 17th Century French manufacture. Was this ship the Griffin, built by the men of LaSalle above Niagara Falls, first ship to sail the upper lakes?

While the historians disputed, a violent storm shattered the wreck, which slipped off the ledge into hundreds of feet of water. The timbers scattered on the beach were used in a bonfire by the lighthouse keeper's children. Are we justified in salving our sense of great loss with the hollow comfort, "Oh well, it wasn't authentic"?

As tourist attractions, our historical sites make economic good sense at all levels in the community, not just to those who have ancestral and cultural interest, fine and commendable though that be. Our historical heritage, vitalized, restored, dramatized and publicized, can still become our finest national possession if we are moved to action before time and decay have taken too great a toll of what was bequeathed to us by our forefathers.

West Hill, Ont. MRS. STUART F. CORK
Chairman, Historical Committee, Canadian Tourist Association.

Station CKCW

MY SINCERE and grateful thanks for the splendid article on "PROGRESSIVE CKCW" (SN Dec. 27). We have received many fine comments from all over the country from those who have read it.

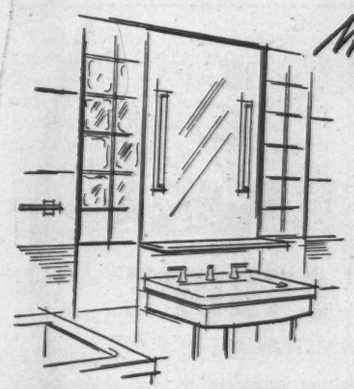
Moncton, N.B. F. A. LYNDS

Glass Twins
THAT MAKE YOUR WINTERS WARMER

TWIN plates of glass, with hermetically sealed air sandwiched between them, make your room warm and comfortable right up to the pane. Twindow is a permanently fixed insulating unit—you don't have to put up, take down, paint or clean storm windows.

Twindow — the insulating window—is practical for home, office or plant. It pays for itself in lower heating and maintenance costs. The added comfort is a no-cost luxury.

Your nearest Hobbs Branch will be pleased to give you a quotation on your needs.



Make a Bathing Beauty of your bathroom

• Beautify your bathroom—with walls of richly-polished CARRARA STRUCTURAL GLASS. They can be put on easily right over your present bathroom walls. Ten lovely colors to choose from. For a bathroom with Glamour De Luxe —try three walls of CARRARA STRUCTURAL GLASS, and one wall of HOBBS PC FUNCTIONAL GLASS BLOCKS.

PC GLASS BLOCKS TWINDOW carrara
HOBBS GLASS LIMITED
HOBBS

Hobbs Glass Limited, IT8S2
Dept. CA-2, London, Canada.

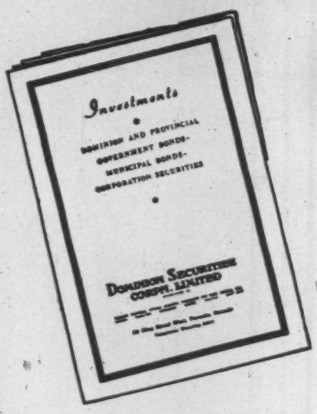
Please send complete information

Re.....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Province.....



OUTLOOK FOR 1950

Factors which may affect your 1950 investment program are reviewed in our February booklet, "Investments". It also contains a diversified list of Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Corporation securities.

Copies available on request

Write, or telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

For Fine Service and Such—Fly Royal Dutch . . .

Fly **KLM** *to*

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

FROM MONTREAL, VIA AMSTERDAM

Superb service, delicious food, plus Constellation speed and comfort make KLM the choice of experienced travelers. Until March 16th enjoy the lowest rates ever! Shown are examples of special *15-day round trip fares from* Montreal:

GENEVA	**$465.30**	**PARIS**	**$430.80**
FRANKFORT	**470.10**	**ROME**	**517.00**

Similar savings on fares to other European cities, South Africa, Middle and Far East.

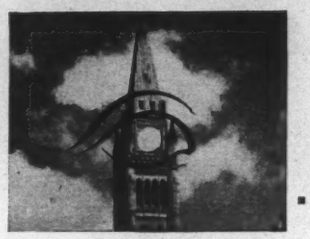
TWICE WEEKLY FLIGHTS TO VENEZUELA VIA CURACAO

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or KLM Royal Dutch Airlines

Room 100, Central Station Concourse, Montreal. MArquette 1552.

WORLD'S *FIRST* AIRLINE 1919-1950

KLM
ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES



OTTAWA VIEW

TO THE RAMPARTS

LIBERAL ministers are preparing to man the ramparts in the new session of Parliament. The main opposition attacks will fall on economic policy. Both PC's and CCF-ers are ready to cry ruin at full lung-power because of unemployment, falling farm prices and reduced overseas sales. M. J. Coldwell has revealed some of the CCF remedies starting with acceptance of sterling for our exports. George Drew and his followers have reserved their fire for Parliament. The Tories recall their warnings during the election that the Liberals were losing us our overseas markets; they think events have proved them right, and they will demand bold action — whether specific action or just action in general remains to be seen. Influential Tories are saying that our sterling markets are every bit as important to Canada as the U.S. market and that we mustn't cut ourselves off from them by hanging onto Uncle Sam's coattails.

FREE ENTERPRISE

THE armor which the Government offers its followers may chafe some of them a bit. But it fits snugly on St. Laurent, Howe and Abbott, and most ministers find it at least suitable to the climate. The Government does not believe that a crisis has arisen or that one is imminent. It is shaping policy on the assumption that private business can maintain a very high level of economic activity for this year at least, and that Government should leave well alone. Apart from a little push here or a little pull there, its motto is to leave it to free enterprise. And that does not mean (as shipping policy showed) giving handouts to every business that can't stand on its own feet. The recurrent stories about relaxing import controls warn manufacturers and importers not to try to build up businesses that can't operate without such artificial protections.

FARM PRICES, UNEMPLOYMENT

WHAT the Government may do to help farmers (or anybody else) is less significant than what it will not do. Limited price supports are promised for bacon, cheese and eggs, and a permanent price support measure will be introduced. But what's more important is that the Government does not accept the U.S. idea that it must guarantee a "fair price" to the farmer. It intends only to safeguard him against the worst fluctuations of the market.

Similarly with unemployment. Means may be devised to extend the scope of unemployment insurance by including new classes of workers and extending the period of benefits. But the Government believes that before the new session is very old the unemployment figures will be well down.

The one place where the problem of unemployment may be long-lived is in the Maritimes, and the only solution there is an infusion of new enterprise. Ottawa is seriously considering ways to encourage that. Iron ore is already available from Newfoundland and there will soon be much more from Labrador. Is there no way of marrying all this ore with Nova Scotian coal to develop a new steel industry for the Maritimes?

BUDGET PROSPECTS

PURE economic theory provides the general lines of this year's budget. There's no inflation to prompt high taxes; there's no recession to prompt pump-priming. Departmental estimates are being rigorously pruned to bring them within the Finance Department's estimates of revenue. National Defence is in the squeeze along with the rest, and Brooke Claxton's problem is to get better operational results from the money the Government thinks we can afford.

Look for a balanced budget with little change in tax rates.

REPLACING McGREGOR

ANY idea there was of amending the Combines Act this session has been abandoned. The Government doesn't want to reopen old wounds, and Stuart Garson's first problem is to find a new commissioner. Even at a higher salary than Fred McGregor's $9,000, it's proving very hard to find a suitable man. He must obviously be incorruptible, discreet and zealous; the Government also wants him to keep the confidence of business.

JACK CLYNE LEAVES

ANOTHER difficult choice has to be made to fill Jack Clyne's place as head of the Maritime Commission. Clyne, who has been 2½ years in Ottawa at some personal sacrifice, wants to return to his Vancouver law practice as soon as he has completed the disposition of ships under the new policy (SN Jan. 31) of which he is the chief architect. His bold solution to the shipping problem has brought him some brickbats but a more-than-compensating respect from min[illegible]rs and others.

■ At the risk of being chided by the Toronto *Globe and Mail* for interfering with the course of justice, it may be said that people who listened to the rentals' hearing before the Supreme Court came away with the impression that the controls would be upheld. There was no suspicion of political bias: the impression rests on the legal view that the precedent of the Fort Frances case of 1923 applies.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

INDEX

Books	24	Lighter Side	35
Business Angle	39	Nat'l Round-Up	15
Business Front	37	Ottawa View	2
By and Large	IBC	People	26
Capital Comment	3	Press	IBC
Crosswords	32	Religion	17
Education	27	Sports	18
Features	8	Then and Now	4
Films	22	U.K.	19
Front Page	5	U.S. Affairs	21
Intermission	28	World Affairs	14
Letters	1	World of Women	30

COVER

ALBERT EINSTEIN, at 70, is still blazing new paths. Last month he offered a theory to embrace in one comprehensive concept the two fields of gravitation and electromagnetism. It may take time until mathematical analysis pronounces a verdict. Dr. Leopold Infeld, faculty member of the University of Toronto, who has worked with Einstein, says that the real greatness of the man lies in the fact that while he "has gazed at the stars," he has also looked at his fellowmen with kindness and compassion. For an appreciation of Einstein, see Page 11.—*Copyright, Karsh.*

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell

MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business) Willson Woodside (Foreign).

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus

WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Gordon McCaffrey, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Michael Young.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Dr. Charles G. Fraser, George Gilbert, John M. Grant, Dr. Arthur Ham, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross, John Watson.

Vernon Jacques (Cartoonist,) Kate Moore (Cartographer), Gordon Jarrett (Photographer).

CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York), Jay Miller (Washington).

Eric Seymour (St. John's Nfld.), James Coulter Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Fred Kaufman (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Victor Mackie (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff —to cancel same at any time after acceptance— and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A. Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

C. T. Croucher ..... Director of Production
John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 19 Whole No. 2964

Capital comment

Is Parliament Overloaded?

ALL OVER the Western World men shake their heads sadly at times over the current threat to free institutions. For example, under the somewhat alarmist title "Can Parliament Survive?", Christopher Hollis, English MP and author, traces the story of representative institutions in Britain, and concludes that without important innovations the institution of Parliament cannot thrive, perhaps cannot continue to exist at all.

Hollis is rather hard on the present set-up in Britain. In the picturesque language of a reviewer in *The Economist*, he regards it as "an inexpert, rigidly regimented, desperately overworked, and intellectually exhausted agglomeration of lobby-fodder, going through the motions of lawmaking under the scornful gaze of a public well aware that power resides outside the parliamentary system."

The British author is no more enamored of the present cabinet system—"which, unless dominated by a single strong character, becomes merely a forum of departmental rivalries."

Parliament in Canada — which re-opens its sessions next Thursday — has not, so far as I am aware, been subject yet to such sweeping condemnation; certainly not in such spirited language. Yet the conditions and circumstances which have operated adversely upon the Parliament of the United Kingdom over the past two generations are much the same as those operating in Canada. And the Canadian Parliament is largely modelled after the institution at Westminster.

Bud or Full Flower?

Indeed, after a careful reading of the Hollis book, I am disposed to think that he would be almost as harsh in his judgment here. Perhaps the main points of difference are that Canada is not yet so completely an industrial country, and thus that the forces which tend to render the British Parliament impotent are still in bud rather than in full flower here. Yet the trend is the same in both countries; and if the thesis of Christopher Hollis is sound, we are destined to face the same situation soon.

The core of Hollis's indictment, as I understand it, is that we are trying to do a 20th century job with an 18th or 19th century instrument. Parliament suited admirably the age of *laissez faire*, when the "vast majority of human activities were deliberately left outside the control and interference of the State. . . . The Bills that were introduced were few. For those who cared so to occupy their leisure there was ample of it to master what was in those Bills. The matter of them—Catholic Emancipation, a Reform Bill, even the Repeal of the Corn Laws—was matter upon which any educated man could form an opinion of his own, for what it might be worth."

Now the situation has grown out of all recognition. "The Nineteenth-Century Parliament was able to preserve its freedom of debate because it only attempted to control a very small portion of the national life. The twentieth-century Parliament attempts to control a vastly greater portion of that life — indeed considers that the whole of that life is a proper subject for its supervision."

Calibre Up?

Hollis does not find that the calibre, the competence, of the members of Parliament has risen in anything like the same proportion. Indeed, he questions whether it has risen at all. The task being so much greater, the quality of the members remaining the same, the result is foredoomed.

His picture of the life of an MP is no doubt drawn from his own experience in England. In many respects it is not unfaithful to the situation here:

"The disamenities and disadvantages of the life are manifold and manifest. The member of Parliament is at the beck and call of all men from eight o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. The problems pour in upon him thick and fast without respite and from all directions. He has to give so many decisions that he can never properly give his mind to anything. He has to sacrifice his home life, his recreations and even that cultural background from which we may presume his political convictions derived and without refreshments from which all political convictions must become arid and tasteless and mechanically repetitive."

So much for the diagnosis. Any discussion of remedies must wait another opportunity.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Florentine, braggart, superb craftsman, Benvenuto Cellini worked in gold and silver for Popes and Kings. A salt-cellar made for Francis I of France was his most famous and extravagant feat. Time and judicious cleaning enhance silver's beauty. Goddard's polishes are chosen to preserve and display in their full magnificence the most priceless museum pieces in the world.

Goddard's
Silver Polishes
FAMOUS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

PLATE POWDER
SILVER POLISH
SILVER CLOTHS

QUICK EASY LASTING

SALES AGENT
BONE, MacKENZIE & ROY LTD TORONTO

Reserve now for Spring Delivery

Chinese Elm Hedge

will grow 2 feet first year — 25 plants sufficient for 25 feet (12 to 20 inches bushy) $2.98—seedlings 12 inches high $4.50 per 100 (plant 6 inches apart)

Giant Exhibition Peonies in colors red, white or pink, 3 for $1.89

Apple trees 3 feet high in varieties McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, 3 for $1.98

Plum trees 3 feet high in varieties Burbank and Lombard, 4 for $2.98.

Free Colour Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

DO YOU USE COIN WRAPPERS?

We can supply tubular coin wrappers in all sizes . . . imprinted with your firm name if desired.

NEW! — PAKOIN

The new handy way to pack coins—sure—fast—simple—neat. Pakoin forms a perfect coin roll in 20 seconds. Only $1.95 each Pakoin (Tax Paid) or set of 3 sizes (dimes, nickels and pennies size) $5.50 (Tax Paid).

Write for samples and prices on Coin Wrappers and "Safety Seal" Envelopes.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

then and now

Marriage

Phyllis Diane Waddington, daughter of conductor Geoffrey Waddington, to **James Edward Carlton McCracken;** in Toronto.

Appointments

The Rt. Hon **J. L. Ilsley,** 56, wartime Finance Minister and Justice Minister till two years ago becomes Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.

John James Bowlen, 74, of Calgary is Alberta's new Lieutenant-Governor to succeed the Hon J. C. Bowen.

Dr. Vincent P. Burke, noted educationist of St. John's, Newfoundland, has been named to the Senate.

Dr. **R. A. Hiltz,** 72, retiring as General Secretary of the General Board of Religious Education of the Church of England in Canada, has been appointed first Executive Secretary of General Synod which meets triennially.

Mr. Justice **C. J. Ford** of the Alberta Supreme Court Trial Division has been appointed a judge of the Appellate Division.

Edward Carey Fox, 66, Toronto industrialist, has been elected Chancellor of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont.

D. C. Williams is the new Professor of Psychology at the University of Toronto. He will train workers for the Canadian mental health program.

Lloyd F. Detwiller who set up the sales tax machinery for the BC Government has been named Commissioner of the Provincial Hospital Insurance Service.

Dr. Walter N. Sage, head of the University of British Columbia's History Department, is the first Canadian to become President, American Historical Association, Pacific Division.

W. G. Egbert of Calgary becomes a judge in the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

Alexander Bernier of Winnipeg replaces Judge Joseph L. P. Roy who has retired as judge of the County Courts, Central Division, Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba.

Jean Marion, Quebec journalist, has been appointed Public Relations Officer for Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Rush D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, has been made a Director of the Bank of Montreal.

Lionel Avard Forsyth, 59, a native of Nova Scotia and well-known Canadian legal figure, is the new President of Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Ltd.

Dr. Andre Simard of Quebec has been appointed a member of the National Battlefields Commission.

Anniversary

Feb. 8, 56th; **Air Marshall William Avery Bishop.**

Retirements

Superintend T. W. Chard, chief of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the RCMP in Saskatchewan, after 35 years in police work.

W. C. (Bill) Giraud, District Chief of Windsor, Ont., Fire Department where he served for 38 years.

Deaths

The Hon. **Edouard Charles (Eddie) St. Père,** Montreal Senator, ex-newspaperman (Sports Editor of Le Canada) and Liberal MP (1921-40).

William J. Stinson, pioneer in the development of western oil; unexpectedly in Toronto.

Charles A. Ward, 50, Secretary of the Toronto Transportation Commission, widely known in transportation circles in Canada and the U.S.

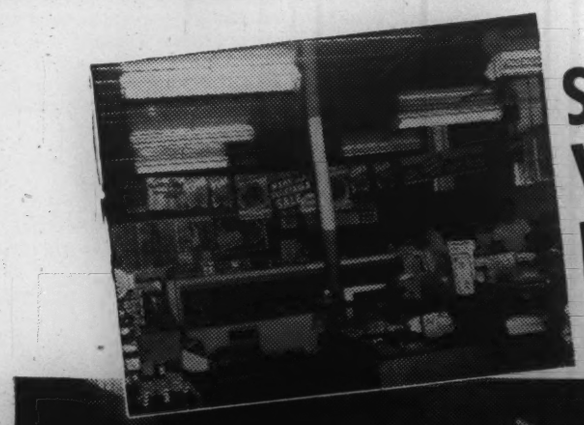
Col. John S. Campbell, 89, former judge, soldier and mayor of St. Catharines, Ont., after protracted ill health.

Herbert Hatherley Loosemore, 79, prominent Anglican layman and formerly well-known tennis and cricket player; in Toronto.

William T. McElroy, 87, formerly of Toronto. Credited with being the first man to put tweeds on the Canadian market, he was called "McElroy, the tweed man"; at Stratford, Ont.

William Bate, 46, prominent Ottawa barrister for two decades.

Dr. Leo G. McCabe, 63, chief of the surgical staff at Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, Ont., for over 20 years before his retirement in 1948; of a heart attack last week.



Strong, Weathertight, Fire-resistant, Durable

ARMCO STEELOX BUILDINGS

√ Check these advantages:

- √ Low installed cost
- √ Weathertight
- √ Fire-resistant
- √ Quick, easy erection
- √ Durable, trouble-free
- √ Low upkeep cost
- √ Attractive and comfortable
- √ Wide adaptability

These all-steel structures, formed of tightly-interlocking panels—walls, roof and ceiling—are the perfect solution of building problems that arise in industrial and mining areas, on construction jobs, in school districts, hospitals, and on farms. They combine strength, solidity and permanence with low installed cost and low upkeep. Shipped "knocked-down", they are easily and quickly erected by unskilled labour; paintgrip surfaced, ready for painting if desired. Attractive-looking and comfortable, they are adaptable to a wide range of purposes. Sizes 4 to 40 ft. wide, 8 to 14 ft. high, almost any length you require.

Mail coupon for literature NOW!

Armco Drainage & Metal Products of Canada Ltd.,
60 George Street, Guelph, Ont.

Please send me immediately full particulars of STEELOX buildings, with special reference to:

Size of Building Required.....

Please indicate Cost .....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA LTD.

GUELPH
LENNOXVILLE CALGARY EDMONTON
REGINA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

8-50

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 19 February 14, 1950

The Future of Credit

WITH both organized labor and agriculture insisting on getting a guaranteed price for what they respectively deliver—namely work and foodstuffs,—the power of defining the real value of the Canadian dollar is rapidly passing out of the hands of the political authorities and into those of the two bodies in question. The dollar is no longer a certain weight of gold or a certain quantity of an internationally exchangeable currency; it is simply an order for thirty-five minutes of the time of a worker in one or another trade union or for a certain weight or bulk of animal or vegetable products. What those items are worth in gold or in the world market has nothing to do with it at all.

In the world market the chances are that the quantity of wheat now sold in Canada for a Canadian dollar will shortly be worth a good deal less than that sum. In the world market the chances that the product of thirty-five minutes of the time of certain Canadian industrial workers is not now worth anything like a Canadian dollar, and will be worth much less in a few months. But the price of these things in Canadian dollars will not in that event go down; that is regarded by the labor organizations and the Canadian farmers and Mr. Gardiner as a contingency too frightful to contemplate, no matter how much world markets may go down. What will go down will be simply the world value of the Canadian dollar. It is possible that even the Canadian dollar may not go down in terms of the American dollar, because the same forces which are operating to depress the Canadian dollar are also operating on the American one, and it would not be in the least surprising to see the Americans again reducing the gold equivalent of their dollar rather than admit that American labor and American agriculture products were no longer worth as many American dollars as they used to be. But that simply means that both the American and the Canadian dollars will be going down.

This means simply that the American and Canadian currencies are in a position where they can go down, as often and as far as the two controlling forces like to put them down; but they cannot go up, because the two controlling forces will not consent to put them up.

This is an admirable situation for farmers and workers, most of whom belong in the main to the debtor class, since it means that whatever they owe may be diminished in value, though not in number of dollars, before they have to pay it. But it is not so admirable for the creditor class, and when that fact is realized there will cease to be any creditors, because people will not exchange present values for future values which are likely to be very much lower and cannot possibly be any higher.

A Wheat Currency

THE Canadian dollar was once an order for a certain number of grains of gold of a certain fineness, and it had the value which all over the world was attached to that quantity of gold. It is now an order for a certain quantity of wheat or butter, or for the steel that can be produced by a certain quantity of steelworks labor. But the real value of wheat and butter, and even of steel, is constantly changing. Nature gives more wheat in one year than in another; man wants more steel in one year than in another. The value of the Canadian dollar in terms of what it will buy in the open world market is therefore now a highly changeable entity: but its change is practically certain to be always in a downward direction and never in an upward one.

Wheat producers who can fix the price of wheat in terms of their own domestic currency will always be willing to give less wheat for a dollar; they will seldom or never be willing to give more. In this respect they differ from the producers of gold when gold was the measure of the dollar; for those producers never altered the price of their product and indeed could not do so, for that price was then determined by a political power which was not subservient to their wishes, and which believed that the relation between gold and the dollar should never be tampered with.

Trade Interdicts and War

THE foreign editor of *Relations*, the Montreal French-language monthly, feels that we have misrepresented his position by an article in our issue of January 31, and we therefore print his letter on another page. He takes exception only to what we described as the "basis"—the fundamental assumptions—of the position which he and those who think with him take on the question of recognition of and trade with Communist countries. It is entirely possible that Mr. Ledit is unconscious of these fundamental assumptions, but we still think that they are there.

Our description of the position itself (which indeed consisted mainly of extracts from Mr. Ledit's article) is not questioned. That position is that Communist regimes should not be recognized by Canada, Great Britain and the United States, and that trade with countries under such regimes should not be permitted. In his letter Mr. Ledit slightly qualifies the latter point by speaking of "private interests" not being allowed to carry on "a dangerous trade"; but this reservation of the right of government trading does not seem to us, and we doubt whether it seems to Mr. Ledit, very important. The distinction merely allows him to accent a little more strongly the "profit motive" of the trade he wishes to prohibit.

Our belief is that it is not possible to interdict trade with a given country or group of countries without thereby assuming that war between one's country and the interdicted countries is practically inevitable. The only possible alternative is that the interdict itself will make the interdicted countries incapable of waging war, and that is no doubt the escape clause which Mr. Ledit has in mind and which he relies upon to

"DON'T SHOOT TILL YOU SEE THE WHITES OF THEIR EYES!"

preserve his status as a friend of peace. We have no faith in this alternative.

In a world in which natural resources are as widely distributed as in ours, and in which the opposing ideological camps each occupy so large a territory, we do not think that either camp is going to be deterred from making war by inability to buy the goods of the other. Especially important is the fact that the alignment of the whole world between the two camps is far from being finally determined, and that the application of the trade interdict automatically and irrevocably throws the interdicted country into the group opposed to the interdicters. We should imagine that nobody would be more delighted than Moscow if the Western nations took Mr. Ledit's advice and prohibited all trade with China.

It Can't Be Communism

WE ARE consumed with curiosity (and so no doubt is Mr. Arthur Irwin, the new Commissioner) as to the reasons for which Mr. Duplessis has done whatever it is that he has done about the distribution of National Film Board films in the Province of Quebec. His announcement on the subject was far from clear; it left us in considerable doubt as to what action he was taking and what effect it would have, in no doubt whatever as to his disapproval of the Film Board's films, and with no information whatever as to the reasons for that disapproval.

One thing however is certain: he cannot believe that the Film Board is carrying on Communist propaganda, because if he were so convinced it would be his bounden duty (and probably pleasure) under the Padlock Law to padlock the premises of the Film Board, or any premises in which the Film Board does any work or stores any films, all over the Province of Quebec. He has not padlocked the Film Board, from which we deduce that he does not believe the Film Board to be carrying on Communist propaganda. What then is his objection to the Board's films? Mr. Hepburn once threw them, or some of them, out of the Province of Ontario because he felt that they were glorifying Mr. King. Can it be that Mr. Duplessis is throwing them out of Quebec because they are glorifying Mr. St. Laurent?

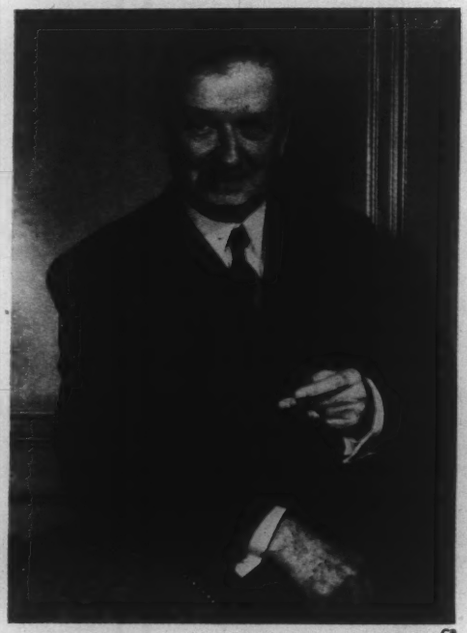
Anyhow we are consumed with curiosity. Perhaps Mr. Irwin can find out and tell us.

What They Believe

THERE are a number of books on our desk which deal with what their authors believe about society and the individual. This article is an attempt to squeeze the juice out of some of them. The most important is David E. Lilienthal's "This I Do Believe" (Musson, $2.75). The author is one of the greatest, and most greatly hated, of contemporary Americans. Fifty years old now, he was appointed in 1946 to be Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, in which post he has borne himself with dignity under a series of vicious attacks. His thinking is that of a 20th century liberal, and he wants a world "not dominated by such concepts as 'security' or 'stability,' but rather by one of the great words of the language, 'opportunity'." He believes in "the prophylaxis of criticism," but he thinks "America" has had too much of the criticism which denies that there is anything good in what is criticized. He is a scientist, and his idea of the good is slightly technological — a happiness of bathtubs and lots of electricity; but after all he subtitles the book "An American Credo," and that is the typical American approach.

John Dewey is a greater American even than Lilienthal, and just as characteristically American, but "The Wit and Wisdom of John Dewey" edited by A. H. Johnson (Beacon Press, Boston, $2) is a less important volume because the Dewey part consists of snippets, and Dewey's thinking is much too consecutive to be conveyed in snippets. Mr. Johnson, who is professor of philosophy at Western Ontario, did a similar job recently on Whitehead, with much greater success, because Whitehead was really a proverb-maker and an epigrammatist.

One of the snippets reads: "Our State is founded on freedom, but when we train the State of tomorrow, we allow it just as little freedom as



—CP

NO PADLOCK *on Film Board: Maurice Duplessis*

possible." This is using the word "State" in two senses, and is therefore a bad sentence. The State is not the people, and the people are not the State. With the context, or with some knowledge of the Dewey concept of education (which Dewey's followers have carried to preposterous extremes), we know that he means that we use too much compulsion in training the people who in the next generation will be operating the State; but the semantic error vitiates the statement and may even vitiate the argument. Mr. Johnson's introductory survey of the Dewey system of ideals is excellent, and makes it clear that as an anti-utilitarian Dewey is a good corrective to Lilienthal.

Horace M. Kallen, author of "The Education of Free Men" (Farrar Straus, New York, $5), is possibly the leading Deweyite of the succeeding generation. His chief interest is personality, which he believes to be inseparable from the body, and to be continually in the process of being made over by the environment, so extensively that the initial or hereditary characteristics are unimportant. Authority of any kind is anathema to him, that of the Christian religion as much as that of the Communist religion. Education is the opposite of inculcation, and the free society is impossible if religious authority has anything to say about schooling. Whether any society can be as "free" from all prejudice towards or against anything "doctrinal" as Mr. Kallen demands is an interesting question, but the fact is that he has practically no concept of society as a continuing and functioning whole; he sees it only as so many individual persons.

The opposite extreme to Mr. Kallen may be found in "Kokutai No Hongi," the "cardinal principles of the national entity of Japan," edited by Robert King Hall (Saunders, $5). The Japanese government was forbidden to circulate the Japanese original of this book by General McArthur in December 1945. It is an interpretation of the imperial Japanese philosophy of education and was issued to combat among the Japanese precisely that individualism which American educational philosophy has long been preaching.

Progress, It's Wonderful!

BACTERIOLOGISTS *have toiled*
Dark secrets to divine;
And many a microbe has been foiled
Of its too fell design.
Once Typhoid snatched the folk away,
Here and in ev'ry place.
Now regiments of Doctors say
They've never seen a case.

Serums and antitoxins save
Some thousands ev'ry year
From sinking to an early grave;
A fact to give us cheer.
But pause, before your shouts of praise
Rise to the very stars.
Those saved by scientific ways
Are killed by motor-cars.

J. E. M.

Tim Buck Celebrates

THE Communist party of Canada has just celebrated, with no little exuberance, the twentieth anniversary of Mr. Tim Buck's advent to the party leadership. Part of the celebration is the starting of a Correspondence Course in Marxism, to begin next month, in six monthly lessons for two dollars, with Stanley Ryerson's new edition of "World To Win" thrown in. There will be "questions, tests, explanations of difficult terms, and personal help and advice," which sounds like very good value for the money.

It seems a pity that in a country where it is possible to get cheap and fairly competent instruction in Communism, Douglasism, Social Democracy and half-a-dozen other substitutes for free enterprise, there should be no demand for instruction in the philosophy and workings of the system which is actually in operation. It is a system which has certain merits, notably the amount of freedom which it allows to its practitioners. If in the next twenty years Mr. Tim Buck were to attain to power in Canada, we cannot quite conceive that the surviving believers in free enterprise would be permitted to use the mails of the Canadian Socialist Soviet Republic to give instruction in capitalism as Mr. Buck's followers now use His Majesty's mails to give instruction in Communism.

Meanwhile, however, it is always easier to get people to study a Utopia than to learn about the problems, achievements, strengths, weaknesses and basic principles of the system under which they live. The most hopeful element in the situation is that Marxism is no longer purely a Utopia, as it was when Mr. Buck became leader of Canada's Marxists; it is the actual working system of several hundred millions of human beings in many different countries. And the fact that it is obviously not heaven upon earth is the greatest difficulty that those Marxists have to contend against and is becoming more of a difficulty every year.

More On Calendars

OUR sense of justice will not allow us to pass over without mention a few excellent calendars which, owing perhaps to the lithographers' strike, reached us too late for inclusion in our regular critical article. We are indebted to Dominion Oilcloth and

Linoleum, Montreal, for an admirable collection of four scenes of the four seasons in kodachrome, all done in the Province of Quebec and all very successful in vividness of color. Canadian Fairbanks Morse sends an impressive seashore-scape in Newfoundland by Arbuckle, a pleasing recognition of the newest of the Provinces. Munderloh and Co., Montreal, have a color photograph of a lake scene in the Rockies which is described as "etched by Raoul Pelissier, A.R.P.S."

But a very special award for modesty and good taste must go to a great Canadian industrial concern which actually prints no advertising matter on its calendar whatever, and sends us a charming reproduction of a Manly Macdonald painting, "The Red Mill," with no other letterpress (outside of the dates themselves) than these words in most unobtrusive small caps: "A reminder of an early application of water power in Canadian industry. Canada Wire and Cable plans to reproduce further works of contemporary Canadian artists." Go to it, C.W. & C.

This Contempt Business

THE Supreme Court of Canada is in rather a predicament. The Toronto *Globe and Mail* has called on it to find that the Toronto *Star* has been contemptuous of it, and if it fails to do so the *Globe and Mail* will actually and positively be contemptuous of it. Indeed we rather think that the *Globe and Mail* is contemptuous of it already, and proposes to remain contemptuous until a "severe reprimand" to the *Star* is forthcoming. It says: "They (the members of the Supreme Court) have revealed deplorable weakness and lost prestige by failing to take notice" of the *Star's* article. We are not so positive about what constitutes contempt as the *Globe and Mail*, but that sentence seems to us to indicate at least a slightly impaired respect.

This, as we say, is rather a predicament. The *Globe and Mail* says that the *Star* said that the members of the Supreme Court "had come to a political decision without waiting to hear what might be said on the legal merits of the issue." What the *Star* actually did say was that the majority of them "seemed to be strongly supporting the legality of federal rent control as the hearing got under way." It is conceivable that the Supreme Court does not consider these statements to be identical, and does not think that the *Star* committed contempt. The *Globe and Mail*, it is true, carefully refrains from the *Star's* error, if it was an error; it does not suggest what the Supreme Court will or may decide about the contempt question. But it could not tell the court more positively, nor more clearly, what it ought to decide, and what kind of a fool it will make of itself if it does not decide in the *Globe and Mail's* way.

By the time these lines are read the Supreme Court may have announced a decision that the *Star* did commit contempt; or it may even, since the question has been raised, have announced a decision that the *Star* did not commit contempt. What, in the latter case, it will say about the *Globe and Mail's* article we shall be deeply interested to learn. But in the meanwhile we feel it a duty and a privilege to assure the Supreme Court that whatever it does in this matter SATURDAY NIGHT will continue to hold it in a respect which is even higher than that in which we hold the *Globe and Mail* and the *Star*, and a respect which will not be influenced by any contempt which may be expressed (if any has been or should be) by the *Globe and Mail* or the *Star* or both of them together or even with the *Telegram* thrown in.

Opera Without Stars

CANADA is beginning to find out what a delightful entertainment grand opera can be without the participation of famous singers. In the English-speaking world there has been for several generations an entirely false concept of opera as something than cannot be done properly except with the cooperation of people like Melba, the de Reszkés, Chaliapin, Melchior and Mary Garden. This is a concept which established itself as a result of long years of the predominance of the appallingly wealthy Metropolitan of New York, preceded no doubt by a similar period of Covent Garden. But during all that time opera was being given in very good and enjoyable style by half the lesser cities of continental Europe, none of which ever had the slightest hope of retaining their soloists when once they had entered the magic portals of the Covent-Garden-Metropolitan group of top-salary theatres.

What these lesser opera centres had was good organization, good technique, and a constant supply of fresh young voices, recruited from schools attached to their opera houses. They had the tradition and they had the know-how, and their voices were plenty good enough for the requirements of their roles. This was the sort of opera house for which the earlier composers did their composing; Mozart had certainly never heard of anything like the Metropolitan, and would have been appalled at the idea of it. (With Puccini things began to change a bit, and some of the later composers did write with a view to exploiting the attracting power of the world's greatest voices; and of course we are leaving Wagner and the Bayreuth theory out of consideration entirely.)

Until the devastation of Europe drove a great number of its artists and art technicians to this continent there was no possibility of our duplicating the work of these old-established opera centres; but today the know-how of opera and the training of singers are available for any city which wants to have an opera school and an opera. Toronto has during the past week given striking evidence of belonging to that category. That Canada could produce the voices there was never any doubt; long before she had any opera of her own she was producing more than her share, population considered, of the greatest operatic vocalists of the world. Two or three of the young people who have been singing during the past week may easily graduate into that class in a few years. But the important point is that we already have our own opera, and that it is a good and richly enjoyable entertainment.

Anonymous Valentines

To a Dentist

REJOICING *when I'm orally amiss,*
You work until my jaw's no longer jointed;
And if it doesn't hurt, you look so dis-
Appointed.

To a Doctor

WHEN *you were in the local butcher shop*
You likely loved the scene of mutilation
And got some good ideas for my op-
Eration.

To a Teacher

YOU'VE *taken lectures ever since a gal*
Until you're Child-Psychology-encrusted;
Happily unaware that you are mal-
Adjusted.

To a Bridge Partner

THE *daily press you credulously dig*
For bridge-hands played by people who are famous;
Yet, when you're dealt a hand, you're like an ig-
Noramus.

To a Landlady

YOU *brag of all the kind things you have done,*
How aught of nasty gossip finds you wincing;
But since you snoop so much, your tales are un-
Convincing.

ANON

passing show

MR. GARDINER says the transition between war and peace may be near an end. Going which way, Mr. Gardiner?

With the new bomb we shall have to revise the old slogan to read "Up Guards and Hydrogen!"

An Illinois coal miner was expelled from his union for heating his home with gas. We hope the gas workers' union reciprocates by expelling members who heat with coal.

With both labor organizations competing for their affiliation, the unemployed can now choose whether they will be organized on a craft or a shop basis.

The Ontario Government speaks of places where you bet as "outlets." We can assure it that a lot more goes into them than ever comes out.

Zoot suits now include a couple of hacksaw blades to keep the lapels straight. Revolvers should also be useful to keep the pocket linings in shape.

You can't build a new world while you

go on living in the ways of the old one.

Don't shoot the pianist; he's doing his best. And don't write letters to the Supreme Court judges about their cases; they don't like it.

Antique Antics

I like antiques, for I am one
Who takes delight in auction sales.
I like the dealers, except the son
Who peddles the antique bar-room tales.

BEN DEACON

An Indian girl near Calgary is said to be named Pretty Bear. She may be, at that.

Queen's University is agitated over the question "What is an atheist?" The best answer we know is that an atheist is a person to whom it has been revealed that there is no such thing as revelation.

Ireland now has an Embassy in Ottawa, so there will henceforth be a little bit of Canada that is always Ireland.

A Czech censor has banned the Olivier "Hamlet" because it contains too many murders. We don't quite get the idea; is murder something that a Communist country is not supposed to know about?

Lucy says she will know that things are back to normal when the landlords begin agitating for a floor under rents.

STILL THE MAIN DRAG. *Despite localization of interests in other districts, St. Catherine Street combines business with gaiety.* —Lynch

MONTREAL—City of Canada's Cosmopolites

by Fred Kaufman and Gordon McCaffrey

THE OUTSIDER may see Montreal as a bewildered city, a city that has never made up its mind what it's supposed to represent. He may look for the Montreal "outlook" and be awed—or contemptuous—because he cannot find it. He knows that the city is an entertainment centre; that it takes first place in commercial life; that it's a hub for important shipping, and that its myriad office buildings suggest an unending click of ticker tape. "But where," a bewildered Torontonian might ask, "where is Montreal nothing but itself?"

He doesn't find the answer until he's made the sightseeing rounds of the Oratory, the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke Street, Bonsecours Market, the Château de Ramezay, Notre Dame Church, Beaver Lake and the Lookout, McGill University, the University of Montreal, and all the things that make the landscape of the city.

While travelling through the city he finds color: the greens and whites and violets of the mountain in the spring; the greys and blacks and deep blues of the canyons about Dominion Square; the ambers, reds and purples of the nightclub neons. He hears many sounds: the leaden *bee-boom* of a freighter's foghorn; the exciting cacophony of many-tongued voices; the strains of an open-air symphony and the thousand clankings and honkings and bangings of a city alive with industry. He senses movement: the swaying of calèches as they wind through mountain streets; the drunken lurch of the city's ancient streetcars; the ghostly floating grandstands of the sightseeing trolleys; and above all the movement of whirling ideas, revolving traditions. And with the realization of all these things he suddenly discovers that he's no longer a stranger to Montreal; he feels unobtrusive and at home.

For it is the ceaseless shift of traditions and values which gives Montreal its cosmopolitan flavor. More than the growth of commerce, the constant visits of foreign ships, the patterns of the changing fashions in the city streets, it is the contacts of ideas and beliefs that make the city a crucible in which many different races melt and blend. It is this fluidity and ease of outlook that give the city its casual tolerance and its relaxed atmosphere of *laissez faire*.

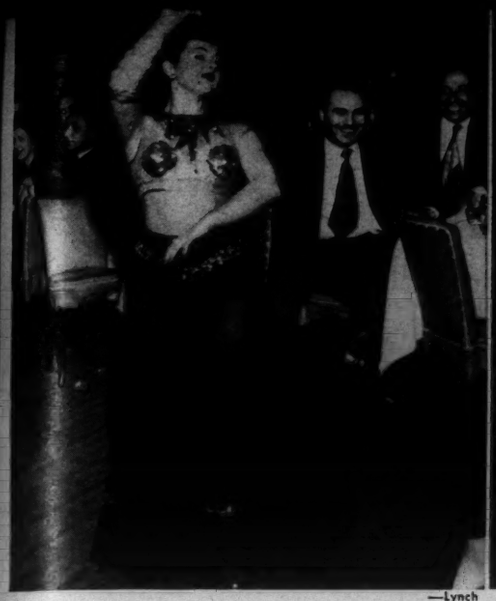
It isn't difficult to fit into the pattern of Montreal, to find any kind of city one wants. Many of the people go there for a new job; others seek the excitement of a big city, a big port. For every person who dislikes Montreal, there are dozens who call it Canada's Number One city, for more reasons than its size. The boosters are mainly those who call Montreal "home". Two-thirds of them are French Canadian and Roman Catholic; one-fifth stem from British stock; there is a large mixture of "others": Jews, Slavs, Latins, Central Europeans.

Since the end of the war large migrations of wealthy Europeans have adopted Montreal as their new spiritual home. They feel they are more at home there than in any other Canadian or American city, and have started new specialized businesses. They have been joined by small entrepreneurs and big enterprisers who find Montreal the best place to raise money. Labrador iron, Newfoundland pulp and Alberta oil have more friends in Montreal than in Toronto. A large investor proudly told us, "Montreal brought Newfoundland into Confederation."

Most of the time this motley population lives in harmony. Name-calling has not ceased, but now the language is more refined, and insults come by inference rather than accusation. The last serious threat to Anglo-French relations was early in the late war. Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, and all but one of the executive members of the City Council objected vociferously to National Registration. When Houde urged Montrealers not to register, the Montreal *Gazette* declared: " . . . For 13 years this man Houde has

COMING UP

NEXT WEEK. Fastest growing urban centre in Canada and symbol of the country's new strategic nationhood. Second in *Saturday Night's* City Series: EDMONTON.

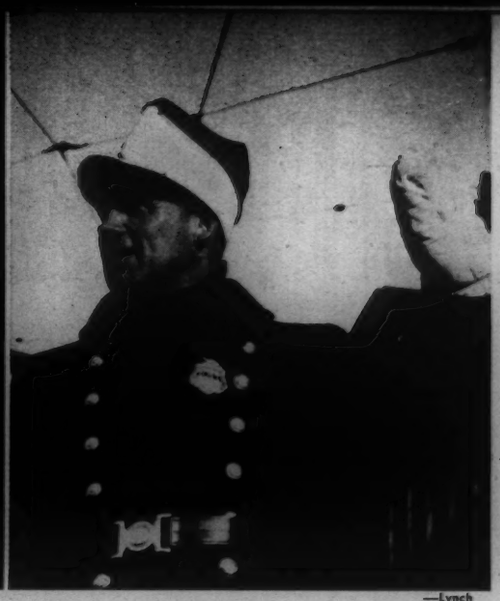


—Lynch

NIGHT LIFE *is chiefly for visitors. Club Carousel is a current favorite of American tourists.*

—Lynch

FRENCH *language sometimes bewilders visitors. Try pronouncing the tongue-teasing "Rue PIE IX."*



—Lynch

TRAFFIC *police are agile as ballerinas and talented in tongue and gesture by no means soft.*

been a storm centre of disunity in this city and province. He has stooped to every device of political opportunism . . . His ward heelers have grown fat at the political trough . . . he must be stopped." For this defiance of public law, Houde was "interned".

But Montreal, the only Canadian city in which Houde could happen, did not desert the rebel. Four years after he had been whisked away by the Mounties, Houde returned from what he now calls his "pilgrimage." Four months later he was again mayor by a wide margin. In 1948 nobody tried to buck the tidal wave of popularity that was sweeping him forward. He was re-elected by acclamation. Last year, after a preliminary defeat in the 1945 election, he won a seat in Parliament in the newly-constituted Papineau division.*

This was the same Houde who has wooed the mighty and the masses with equal success. He is the one remembered more than anybody else for bringing relief to the unemployed in the 'thirties by a program of public works. Markets were constructed, a chalet was built atop Mount Royal, underground comfort stations were built on public squares. Others remember him as the great hand-shaker and speech-maker who makes visitors feel at home in Montreal.

A young French Canadian advertising executive told us: "But Houde, like Montreal, is mellowing. Of course, the English don't think so."

Product of the city's boisterous days, he is the small town boy who made good. Now the 60-year-old 275-pound politician is slowing down; poor health is robbing him of some of his old fire. The real power behind the civic throne, is quiet, retiring Joseph Omer Asselin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who is known only by a few intimates.

Civic life in Montreal is a thing of wonder, but some of its complications are taken for granted: a city that a Royal Commissioner in 1909 found "saturated with corruption" is not shocked by public scandals. After changing their form of government three times in a half-century, Montrealers are always ready to listen to a new plan. And at the same time they turn a deaf ear to proposals for a bill of rights which would outlaw their Padlock Law that "puts matters of life and death into the hands of the Provincial Premier," says one rabid, Louis-supporting, Maurice-hater.

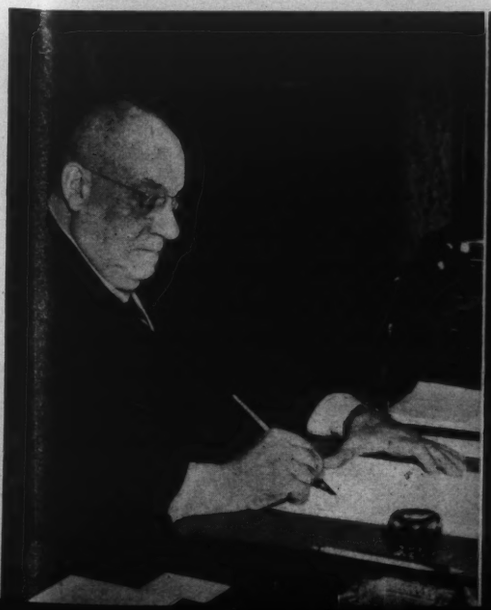
No great scandals have rocked the city lately.* A shake-up in the police department is always page one news, as it was last year at the time of the resignation of Charles Barnes, the deputy Chief of Police who was disgruntled about promotions in the force, and Pax Plante (SN, Dec. 27), who was eased out for trampling on toes around the morality office. Today there are virtually no big-time gambling dens, and the call-houses have been cleaned up. This does not mean that vice is dead in the big city. Gambling (*i.e.*, barbotte) has moved to the suburbs where city police can't interfere. Prostitutes have to shift for themselves in the streets again, or have gone to more lucrative fields in the mining camps of Northern Quebec and Ontario, and—one Montreal police reporter opines—"to Windsor, Ont."

Many visitors look for the night clubs which they expect to give Montreal a Parisian air. Usually they are disappointed. Entertainment ranges from excellent to bad. It may take the form of a ballet, as tried successfully by the Normandie Roof, with Ruth Sorel's group; or it may be a dance team or a singer at Bucharest's Tzigane Room. the Ritz-Carlton's Ritz Cafe or the Quartier Latin. At Montreal's newest night spot, the Bellevue Casino, where the accent is on mass entertainment, the show is brassy with scores of scantily-clad girls. Further east, along St. Catherine Street, you'll find a pianist and perhaps a chanteuse, and beer at 60 cents a quart. And, of course, there's the hot jazz pianist, Oscar Peterson, currently appearing in Toronto; and the biggest attraction of all is Lili St. Cyr, burlesque star at The Gayety and soon to move to Miami.

Montreal supports no less than 15 chamber music societies and three symphony orchestras. Latest addition to the chamber music societies is the Loewenguth String Quartet. This group launched a series of six concerts giving the entire quartets of Beethoven; despite the high specialization of the programs Montrealers have turned out

*Up to last week Houde had not yet applied for his sessional indemnity. He had attended about six Commons sittings, did not participate in debates.

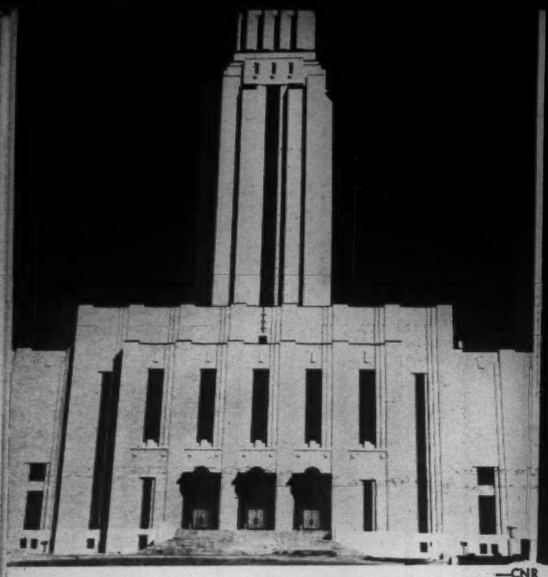
*But this week a new clean-up campaign netted 150 shady characters in the month's second wholesale raid. Police hope the raids will dampen activities of petty criminals who staged 45 holdups in the city in January.



PILGRIM: *Mayor Camillien Houde has a strange term for his wartime efforts to oppose registration.*

CHURCHES *throughout the city are thronged on every Sunday morning. But the astute citizens see to it that movies are open in the afternoon. Sunday-sports debate plaguing other cities amuses most Montrealers.*

—Lynch



—CNR

SYMBOL *of a now well-rounded educational system is tower of Université de Montréal.*

—NFB

MAISONNEUVE *stands in Place d'Armes and a famous Regiment bears his name today.*

—Lynch

FRUGAL *character of the people is shown by outside staircases which waste no space.*

in enthusiastic force for every performance.

Of the symphony societies *Les Concerts Symphoniques,* conducted by Désire Defauw, is the largest. During this season the society is presenting no less than 40 concerts, 24 in the evening and 16 Saturday matinées for children. The society is a permanent organization, equipped to invite guest conductors such as George Enesco, Bruno Walter and Charles Munch (the latter breaks an unwritten law of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by conducting two concerts in Montreal this season). And no less a musical "great" than Rudolf Serkin has gone on record, saying that *Les Concerts Symphoniques* is one of the most sympathetic orchestras he has ever played with. One sour note in the organization's harmonious career: it operates on an unbelievably tiny budget. "This is possible," says Montreal star critic Thomas Archer, "because of the selfless efforts of Dr. Defauw and his musicians."

Then there's the Montreal Women's Symphony Orchestra, an all-woman organization under the conductorship of Miss Ethel Stark, which gave its tenth-anniversary concert on Feb. 4. And the city also boasts a very active Little Symphony.

Painting in Montreal centres in the Art Association which occupies the Museum building on Sherbrooke Street. Founded in 1860, the Association has built the city's only art gallery into an outstanding institution. Through the association's work, Montreal has a healthy atmosphere in which Canadian painters can work and live. To mention but a few of the city's best-known painters, there are in the French group Pellan and Borduas, painters of abstracts; the *avant-garde* de Tonnancour; John Lyman, who once studied under Matisse; Arthur Lismer, one of the Group of Seven; Goodridge Roberts; Campbell Tinning.

Talk of the "future of the drama" is as rife as it is in other parts of the country—with the difference that Montreal can boast an active present and even a fairly active past. Although the city's one English professional house, the musty "His Majesty's" usually limps through a hit-and-miss season, sometimes remaining dark for weeks at a time, the amateur theatres seethe with seasonal activity. MRT (Montreal Repertory Theatre), which shows its productions at McGill's Moyse Hall, is at present campaigning for a permanent home to replace the one it lost last year.

The French-Canadian Theatre is on a much more professional basis. The many French groups are led by *Les Compagnons,* a repertory company, directed by Father Emile Legault. They have their own theatre and a full-time staff of actors and technicians.

The darling of the French theatre is, of course, Gratien Gelinas, much better known as the impish Fridolin. His play *Tit Coq,* a masterpiece of social criticism which he produced and in which he plays the major part has a run of performances which is phenomenal even by Broadway standards.

Radio in Montreal is dominated by the French network with powerful CBF as the spearhead. Actors, playwrights, producers and musicians working in the English stations are migrating to Toronto since competition from *Radio Canada* is gradually pinching off opportunity in the field.

The new powerful teams of Montreal have French names: *Les Alouettes* and *Les Canadiens* —the latter currently in second place in the NHL. And it is a predominantly French-speaking gallery that cheers them to a rough-and-tumble victory or uproarious defeat.

In music and sports French meet English, and vice versa, but not often in other ways. Stephen Leacock once said of the intellectual level of the city: "The two universities know each other, of course, officially. They interchange seats of the mighty at convocations. They help install one another's new principals. McGill from time to time confers a degree on a distinguished representative of the University of Montreal, on which occasion the Principal of McGill speaks, or, rather *reads,* a flattering tribute in excellent French—too good to be true, all except the pronunciation. The Montreal newspapers comment, as they have for a hundred years, on the Principal of McGill's perfect command of French. But in reality his command is what the restaurant calls a 'short order'."

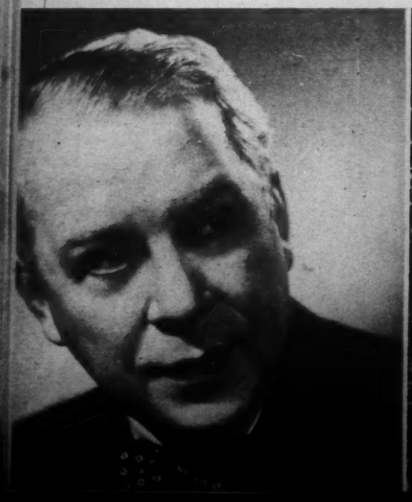
In a few weeks, Montreal will be stirring from a lazy, mild winter. It will be quickened by the annual race for the golden cane presented by the Harbor Master to the skipper of the first ship to reach the port from overseas. Opening of the port, which Montrealers are still proud to call the world's greatest inland port (10 million tons of cargo a year) will bring new life and prosperity.

"The harbor is still the heart and the lifeblood," sums up a young Montreal businessman.

If you leave the port by one of the narrow waterfront streets you will come across old landmarks that tell the city's history and the new signs of the city's greatness. Pause at Place Royale, as able Chas. E. Smith of Montreal Tourist Bureau might advise; it is the spot were 50 colonists settled in 1642. Along Place d'Armes, now the transfer point between east- and west-bound traffic, Kondiaronk, the Indian chief, urged his people to bury the hatchet. And you'll see the granite and bronze Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal, sculptured by Quebec's Philippe Hébert.

Within a square mile, that was once the first settlement on the Upper St. Lawrence, you will see City Hall, the Stock Exchange, the courts, newspaper row, the financial houses, and the law offices. You will see the city of contrasts, the ancient stone buildings of the *ancien régime* and the marble and granite of the twentieth century.

HEAD *of Montreal's Conservatory of Music is Wilfrid Pelletier.*



HEARTLAND *of the city's business and commerce begins with the harbor, one of the best equipped in the world. Saguenay steamers and European freighters keep it busy.*

—NFB

POWER *behind throne is quiet publicity - avoiding J. O. Asselin.*

—Lotte Jacobi

EINSTEIN AND INFELD: *"In his life he has gazed at the stars . . . at his fellow men with compassion."*

Man of the Century: Symbol for Mankind

by Leopold Infeld

IN 1905, when our century was still young, Einstein was 26 years old and a clerk in the Swiss patent office. In that year, he wrote a paper that changed the face of science. It contained the basic ideas of Special Relativity Theory, and revolutionized the concepts of space and time.

Einstein was the first man on our planet to deduce the relation between mass and energy—a simple but fundamental relation that forty years later led to the discovery and utilization of atomic energy. Thus 45 years ago, the first Einstein revolution in science was accomplished.

If Einstein had done nothing since then, his name would live for centuries in the history of science. Yet only ten years later, around 1915, Einstein finished his work on the General Relativity Theory. Here, for the first time since Newton, a new theory of gravitation was formulated. This theory explains how the earth attracts the moon, how the planets move around the sun, how double-stars revolve around each other, and what is the structure of our universe. As a logical system, Einstein's theory of gravitation is superior to Newton's old theory.

Whenever the conclusions of Newton's and Einstein's theories differ, observation — the supreme judge of all physical theories — seems to favor Einstein's. Thus 35 years ago, the second Einstein revolution in science was accomplished.

The characteristic feature of Einstein's genius is his complete independence of mind. He accepts no man's dogma; he thinks for himself, always and about everything. Since 1918, up to 1948—for over 30 years, he has worked on one of the deepest and most difficult problems in science: to find a theory that would embrace the large-scale phenomena (as his old theory of gravitation did) and, at the same time, the small-scale phenomena inside the atom.

Many scientists believed (and still believe) that such an ambitious plan can never be realized, that the laws that govern the suns and the nebulae are different from those that govern the electron in the atom, that no unifying principle embracing both, is or ever will be possible. Yet on this very problem, Einstein has thought incessantly, finding solutions and rejecting them because they did not satisfy his high standards of logical simplicity and beauty. While we were discussing a theory, Einstein often remarked to me: "Could God have created the world this way?" A good physical theory, Einstein feels, must reflect the beauty and the glory of the universe.

In 1950, now 70 years old, Einstein believes he found a solution for which he strove for 30 years. The results of his last two decisive steps will appear shortly, one in the *Canadian Journal of Mathematics* (published for the Canadian Mathematical Congress by the University of Toronto Press), the other in the third edition of "The Meaning of Relativity Theory" (published this month by the Princeton University Press).

Did Einstein solve the great problem of finding one law for the large- and small-scale phenomena? It may take a long time until mathematical analysis and observation pronounces its verdict—until we find the treasures hidden by Einstein's new equations. Thus no one yet knows if the third Einstein revolution in science has been won.

Yet Einstein's role in science is independent of his last achievement. His name has become a synonym for greatness. Even many of those who know nothing of his work see in him the representative man of our age, whose name, like Newton's, will shine for centuries and will be known when the names of current politicians are relegated to footnotes in dull history books.

EINSTEIN'S great fame started around 1920, after an English expedition found that the light-rays sent by distant stars curve when passing the edge of our sun. This phenomenon, predicted by Einstein's theory, was confirmed by photographs taken during the solar eclipse, when day changed into night and stars near the darkened sun became visible. The news of this discovery captured the imagination of men all over the world.

Was this because of the romantic scenery? Or the suppressed desire to escape from the depressing problems of a troubled postwar world? Or the hope that this phenomenon, discovered by English scientists, predicted by a German scientist, marked the beginning of a new world in which people would work peacefully together? I don't know. But Einstein's fame, which started then, has persisted uninterrupted for 30 years.

This great fame did not spoil Einstein. Indeed, it did not affect any of his great inner values. He is the kindest of men. I have seen him helping people with unsurpassed generosity (I was one of them).* He is warm, human and laughs loudly at his own jokes, as well as those of others.

But these are only external signs of attachment on the very thin external surface of Einstein's inner life. Under it, there is an unbelievable power of concentration directed only toward cosmic problems; there is a loneliness and detachment not visible on the scenery of external actions. Nothing is as important to him as the understanding of the laws that govern our universe. He is a stranger in our midst, an objective spectator of human folly. When a journalist asked him, after his visit to China and Japan, whether he had seen strange things in the far East, he said: "No. The really strange things I have seen at home, in the Prussian Academy of Science."

IN SEEKING to understand Einstein's appeal to the imagination of so many of his fellow men, a strange comparison comes to my mind. In a village in India there is a wise old saint. He sits under a tree and never speaks. The people look at his eyes directed toward heaven. They do not know the thoughts of this old man because he is always silent. But they form their own image of the saint, a picture that comforts them. They sense deep wisdom and kindness in his eyes. They bring food to the tree where the man sits, happy by this small sacrifice to their saint.

In our civilization we do not have primitive villagers and silent, contemplating saints. Yet we see in our newspapers a picture of a man who does not go to the barber, who does not wear a tie or socks, whose eyes seem to be directed away from the little things of our world. He does not toil for personal comfort. He cares little for all the things that mean so much in our lives. If he speaks in defence of a cause, he does not do it for his personal glory. It is comforting for us to know that such a man still exists, a man whose thoughts are directed toward the stars. We give him admiration because in admiring him we prove to ourselves that we, too, yearn for the distant stars.

Einstein has become a symbol for many, a monument people have built, a symbol that they need for their own comfort.

And perhaps, in the last analysis, these people are right. Perhaps the real greatness of Einstein lies in the simple fact that, though in his life he has gazed at the stars, yet he also tried to look at his fellow men with kindness and compassion.

LEOPOLD INFELD, *author and mathematician, is on the staff of the University of Toronto.*

*Dr. Infeld studied on a fellowship at Princeton where he worked with Einstein on gravitational waves and collaborated on "Evolution of Physics". Dr. Infeld's book on Einstein will be published Feb. 20 by Saunders.

Where Has Hockey's Color Gone?

Speed Has Replaced Finesse;
Gone the 60-Minuteman;
Players Like Peas in a Pod

by Dink Carroll

IF YOU are a hockey fan of 20 years' standing, you will remember how the Boston Bruins used to dramatize the phenomenal drawing power of Eddie Shore. Shore would remain behind in the dressing room until the other Bruins were out on the ice for the pre-game warm-up. Then he would suddenly appear wearing a cape resembling a matador's cloak while the band played "Hail To The Chief!" An usher would step forward, deftly remove the cape and the great man would be ready to go to work.

It was the old New York Americans, a raggle-taggle outfit, who forced the Bruins to abandon this ceremonial entrance for "Mister Hockey," as Shore was called by worshipping Boston fans. The great Eddie had just completed his act in the Boston Garden one night (he never did it away from home), when the Americans left the ice momentarily, only to reappear with what appeared to be a large roll of old carpet. This they solemnly unrolled on the ice. Curled up in it like a kitten was Rabbit McVeigh, their pint-sized forward.

Rabbit leaped to his feet, pirouetted prettily, tossed kisses recklessly with both hands, and gave an excellent imitation of a ballerina saluting her public. The burlesque was complete, the crowd was in hysterics, and the great man's dramatic entrance was seen no more.

When some old-time, dyed-in-the-wool fan laments that there are no longer any colorful characters in the National Hockey League, he is thinking of many fellows like Shore.

Even their nicknames were colorful. Examine the rosters of NHL clubs of the past: Georges (The Chicoutimi Cucumber) Vezina, Edouard (Newsy) Lalonde, Cecil (Babe) Dye, Bad Joe Hall, Gordon (Duke) Keats, Peerless Frank Nighbor, Pudgy Jack Adams, Carson (Shovel Shot) Cooper, Harry (Punch) Broadbent, Albert (Battleship) Leduc, Howie (The Stratford Streak) Morenz, Mervyn (Red) Dutton, Alex (The Fireman) Connell, Bullet Joe Simpson, Frank (King) Clancy, Ivan (Ching) Johnson, Reginald (Red) Horner, Aurel (The Mighty Mite) Joliat, Jimmy (Sailor) Herberts, William (Doc) Carson, Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, Dave (Sweeney) Shriner, Nelson (Big Sam) Stewart, Reginald (Hooley) Smith, Harvey (Busher) Jackson, Charlie (The Bomber) Conacher, Gentleman Joe Primeau, Irving (Ace) Bailey, Wilfred (Bucko) McDonald, Ray (Gabby) Getliffe and William (Flash) Hollett.

The list is almost endless, but these are a few that come quickly to mind. The nicknames were not accidents; they described some characteristic of the players, on or off the ice. Today you would have a difficult time finding a half-dozen players who sport nicknames of any kind. (See *Sports* in this issue.) This, too, is no accident, but is the result of many changes that the game has undergone in recent years.

The biggest change was introduced in 1930, the year that Odie Cleghorn coached the Pittsburgh entry in the NHL. But let Odie himself tell the story:

"All the other teams had stars in their lineups while I had a group of mediocre performers. It occurred to me that if I could play my men for brief stretches only and keep them fresh, they might be able to go at top speed all the time and play along on even terms with the stars on the other clubs. That's when I got the notion of using three forward lines. The other clubs soon got wise and followed suit."

This marked the end of the 60-minute man in hockey and ushered in a new era. Today, unless you are a season ticket-holder, the players are hardly on the ice long enough for you to identify them, much less get a true line on their ability. Even then you won't know much about the players on visiting teams, as you will see them in only seven games. Any further information will have to be filled in by sports pages and scoring records.

Recent changes in the rules have also done much to destroy individualism and to impersonalize the players. The pattern of play today calls for the attacking team to shoot the puck over the blue line and chase in after it. This has had the effect of minimizing stickhandling and bodychecking. The players of today are like so many pellets running in a groove.

Dick Irvin, coach of the Montreal Canadiens, unconsciously criticized the modern game when he said: "The way they're playing the game today, a pair of young legs will beat an old head every time."

The accent now is on speed rather than on experience and finesse, which explains much. Hockey has grown too quickly from a more or less random sport into a highly-organized industry. The demand for players far exceeds the supply and the rules have been changed, especially in the war years, to qualify more and more players. Dave Kerr, the old netminder of the NY Rangers, watched a game in Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago for the first time since his retirement in 1940. What did he think of it?

"It's fast," he conceded, "but the checking is so close that they don't seem to be able to organize plays any more."

It's extremely difficult for a player to make a sharp impression on the casual spectator in the kind of hockey they play today. A few forwards who can carry the puck, or put it in the net, can do it, as can a few defencemen with sufficient size and drive to flatten incoming forwards. The rest are like peas in a pod except for the goalkeepers, who are always in the spotlight.

Defenders of the present style say that the public likes it, which may be the case. What has been substituted for skill and finesse is speed and excitement. The excitement comes out of the fact that either one goal or the other is under constant pressure.

But there is as much difference between the present rules and the old rules as there is between the modern ice palace and the rinks of 40 years ago, so the changes in the attitude and habits of the players were doubtless inevitable. Tim Daly, the Toronto Maple Leafs' veteran trainer, tells a story about Harry Mummery when he was a member of the Toronto team that could never happen today.

—Globe-Telegram

A PALETTE *of yesteryear's hockey color: Hap Day, King Clancy, Red Dutton*

—CP

BRIGHT SPOT: *Canadiens' Reardon*

"Mummery was a fireman on a train between Toronto and Stratford," Tim relates. "Some nights when a game was scheduled he arrived back in Toronto so late that he didn't have time to visit a restaurant. So he used to go to a butcher shop near the old Mutual Street Arena and buy a five-pound steak. When he changed into his uniform, he'd take the coal shovel, wash it off under the tap, put the steak on it and shove it into the pot-belly stove. After eating it, he just had time to lace on his skates and get out on the ice for the faceoff."

Your modern hockey player is a businessman even while he's still in high school. He knows exactly what his services are worth, has enough money to travel first class, and watches everything carefully, especially his diet, because he knows the boss will be after him if he gets a few pounds over his best playing weight.

A scene like the extravagant entrance of Eddie Shore couldn't happen again, either. As proof, there is an incident that occurred a couple of years ago when the great Canadien machine, which had won four straight NHL championships, was beginning to fall apart. One fan, with more fervor than sense, placed all the blame on Coach Dick Irvin; he threatened to set fire to the Forum if Irvin was on the Canadiens' bench for their next home game.

The story appeared in a Montreal paper and was picked up by a wire service. The Canadiens, on a road trip, read it in a Toronto paper. The players' reaction was to equip themselves with firemen's helmets, which they wore when they skated out on the ice at Maple Leaf Gardens that night. The crowd enjoyed the gag. The players were going to repeat when they played in Montreal, but League President Clarence Campbell ruled it out. ("Too undignified.")

Old-time fans may sigh for the colorful characters of yesteryear, but they are gone forever. Hockey is a business today, not a game, which makes all the difference.

DINK CARROLL *is Sports Editor of the* Montreal Gazette. *This is the second article in SN's Sports series.*

DO YOU RECALL—

—a Toronto Leafs player who cooked his steaks on a shovel in the arena furnace?

—a Boston Bruins man who opened each game in a matador's cape?

—when the Canadiens wore firemen's helmets at Maple Leaf Gardens?

—these famous nicknames: The Mighty Mite, The Bomber, Bucko, The Stratford Streak?

How Many Immigrants Do We Want?

by Michael Barkway

AT THE very time when trade union organizations are issuing alarming statements about what they call "a serious unemployment situation", the Government has formed a new department, under a young and forceful minister, to look after immigration and citizenship. The new minister, Walter Harris, is setting to work with his vigorous deputy, Colonel Laval Fortier, trying to work out an immigration policy for submission to the Cabinet.

It is a baffling task. When the Senate Committee on Immigration considered it in 1946 this significant exchange took place:

Senator David: I am not satisfied that the Committee has discovered any essential facts. Would the essential facts not be: 1. How many immigrants can be absorbed in Canada to-day? 2. Where should those immigrants come from? 3. What kind of immigrants should they be?

Senator Roebuck: Can we get any more information than we have?

Senator David: We have not got anything on those essential facts. Nobody can tell me how many immigrants Canada can absorb in the next five years.

The Chairman (Senator Murdock): The Government will have to take a chance on that.

Indeed Senator Murdock was right. The Government must take a chance.

Many witnesses told the committee, and have urged since, that immigration should be *planned*. Some spoke as though the rest of the world were a reservoir from which Canada could pick human beings to her own specifications. In fact, nobody knows how many people Canada could absorb in the next five years; and if they did, we probably couldn't get the people.

Some economists will say that immigration depends on capital investment; others that it's the other way round—that capital is attracted and created by immigrants. Some say it depends on national income. But they can't tell you for certain what our national income will be this year, let alone 1955. It's all very well to talk about planned immigration, as the CCL and lots of others do; but, as Professor Spengler of Duke University said recently, "We cannot know in advance how many people will be needed for this occupation or that".

We don't even know how fast the population will grow from natural increase. Yet some Canadians urge the largest possible immigration on the grounds that Canada needs a population two or three times its present size; while other people urge the utmost caution for fear that immigration will lead to unemployment.

If you ask the economists whether immigration causes unemployment, the wise ones will answer that it depends on the circumstances. But in our present circumstances there is a very strong case for saying it makes more employment that it takes.

In a certain eastern city where there were recently 15,000 unemployed, people started blaming immigration. A check showed that the immigrants in that city totalled 100.

Today's pattern of unemployment just does not correspond with the pattern of immigrant settlement. By far the largest number of immigrants have settled in Ontario, and Ontario is, with the Prairies, at the bottom of the unemployment table. The Prairies took the second largest number of immigrants. The Maritimes, where the unemployment picture is bad, took relatively few immigrants; so did Quebec. The only province which shows a high percentage for both unemployed and immigrants is British Columbia; but the BC working force has been increasing very fast since the war for other reasons, and immigration has been a relatively small factor in its growth.

The table shows that immigration and unemployment have not generally happened in the same places. You cannot blame the one for the other.

There would be a better case for counting immigration amongst the factors which have brought employment to an all-time high and put the economy at a level never reached before — particularly when you think what the increased domestic market has meant to both farmers and manufacturers. As a matter of fact, periods of peak economic activity have always coincided in our history with periods of high immigration: the trouble is no one can tell which is cause and which is effect.

—CP

HARRIS: *Task for the new minister.*

Whatever the prophets say about the future, our population is now growing fast by natural increase. Since the war births have exceeded deaths by more than 220,000 a year. But more to the point for the immediate future is the rate of increase in the 20's and 30's (*i.e.*, from 1926 up to the war of the order of 120,000 a year). And the people born in this period are the people now joining the ranks of the workers. For the next ten years the growth in the labor force from native-born Canadians is going to be at a relatively low level.

This is one of the reasons which leads some of the best of the experts to say that the right rate of immigration might be about 1½ per cent of the population. That is 200,000 a year. It's probably unrealistic to aim at so high a figure, but 150,000 a year might be a practical goal.

It is a very long time since Canada got 150,000 immigrants in a year. Postwar peak was 1948—125,414 1949 was down—95,217.

The flow of displaced persons, which amounted to 92,500 by the end of 1949, is slowing down a little; but the law admits close relatives of people settled in Canada, and there are still many potential immigrants in this category.

There is no slackening in the flow of farmers from the Netherlands. They come with no capital but their skill and their diligence. They are placed with farmers who have asked for them, and within a very short time some of them have saved up and bought farms of their own.

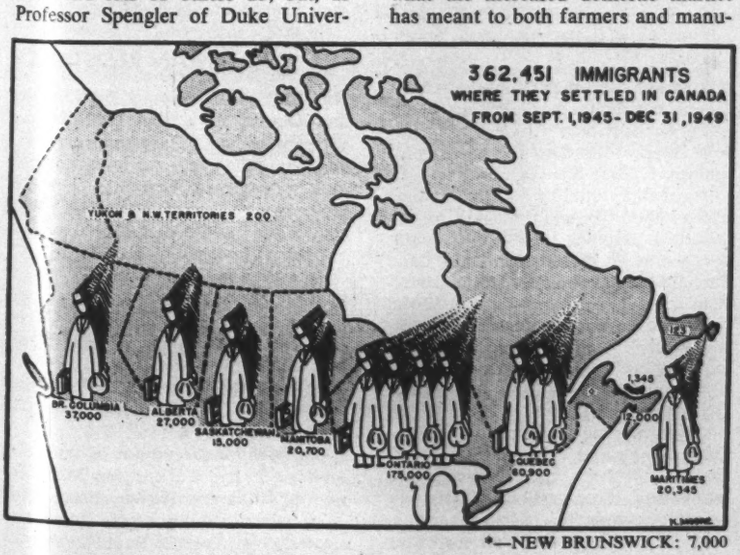
The two possible sources that the Government is worrying about are Britain and the United States. Britain sent 51,000 people in 1946; in 1948, 46,057; in 1949, only 22,201. Authorities would like to see it back near the 50,000 mark.

Among many reasons for the drop, the most important is probably financial. Three-quarters of the inquiries at Canadian immigration offices in Britain never show up again when they have learned about the currency restrictions—not over $760 a year for four years. When they could bring $4,000 a year, they had something to tide them over the first difficult period of finding a house and a job.

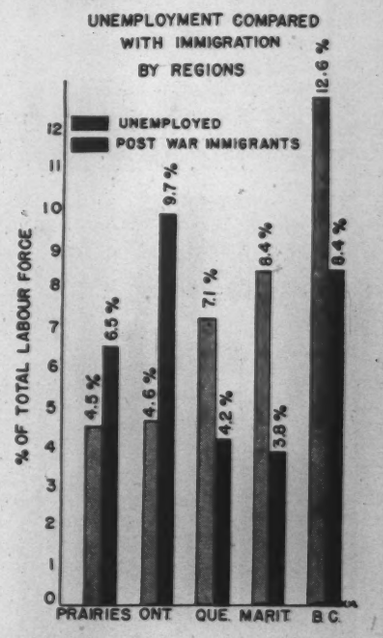
The French, who have never been ready emigrants anyway, cannot bring out more than $300 a head; the Netherlanders can bring only $100. Other European countries have equally stringent restrictions.

If Canada is to help immigrants over these currency difficulties the scheme would have to be very carefully devised. The British Government holds to the individual's right to go where he pleases but it really wants all its able-bodied citizens at home. It doesn't want to increase the drain on its dollar reserves by people getting their savings out into dollars. So this will be delicate ground for Canada.

The U.S. presents a different problem. Traditionally it drains off Canadians. The extent of that drain has an important bearing on the whole question of how many immigrants to take in from elsewhere. But we don't know what it may be. We don't even know how many of the people who went to the U.S. from Canada with immigrants' visas went there to stay permanently. The desirable thing is not only to stop the drain to the U.S., but also to get Americans to come and settle here. Steps to that end will undoubtedly be considered during the present re-examination of policy.



*—NEW BRUNSWICK: 7,000



1. The number of immigrants includes dependents as well as workers, so the labor force has not been increased by the same number as the population.

2. The prairie region for labor figures includes the Head of the Lakes and west; the immigration figures follow provincial boundaries. Inaccuracy involved is small.

3. Immigration into BC (37,000 since 1945) is small compared with total gain in BC labor force: 80,000 or 22% since the war.

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

world affairs

MAO WHO CAME TO DINNER

THE LATEST development in Mao Tze-tung's seven weeks' negotiations with Stalin is the production by the Soviets of a delegation from Sinkiang, the vast hinterland region of China which the Soviets have been steadily prying away for many years (see the fascinating first-hand account by Fitzroy Maclean in his recent book "Eastern Approaches"). Sebastian Haffner comments on the talks for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

NOTHING has leaked out from the secret negotiations, but their mere duration is a clear sign that they are difficult: never before has any negotiation between Russia and another Communist Government—even those between Stalin and Tito—taken anything like such a time.

There are other indications that things are not going smoothly: the very restrained speech made by Mao at Stalin's birthday celebrations; the increasing attention given by the Chinese Communist press to the Northern provinces, where Russian and Chinese interests clash; the pointed article by Marshal Bulganin in *Pravda*, stressing that the Communist victory in China would have been impossible but for Russia's example and help; the equally pointed speech of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, on his arrival in Moscow a week ago, when he said that it was a matter of establishing "good-neighborly" relations "between two great countries, China and the Soviet Union" — all these show that the problems inherent in the fact that *there exists now, for the first time, a second Communist Great Power by the side of the Soviet Union*, are making themselves felt sooner than either side may have wished.

"Eastern Approaches"

MAN WHO KNOWS *what Stalin and Mao are arguing about is Fitzroy Maclean, who tells in "Eastern Approaches" of adventures in Soviet Central Asia and Chinese Sinkiang.*

When Chou En-lai joined Mao Tze-tung in Moscow a fortnight ago, there were reports that agreement was virtually complete and that he had only gone there to sign. It is now clear that that was not the case. Apparently matters are really critical and Mao needs additional technical assistance in his negotiations.

What Stalin Is Asking

It is possible to make a shrewd guess at what Russia is asking from China, taking clues from previous Russian policy towards China. In 1945, Russia was able to conclude a Treaty with Nationalist China which gave her a strong hold on Manchuria: a naval base at Port Arthur, a free port at Dairen, and possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Ever since then, Russia has strengthened her grip on Manchuria and on the other Chinese northern provinces, especially Sinkiang.

There is no reason to believe that Russia's policy of penetration of Manchuria and Sinkiang changed when it became clear that China was going Communist. During 1949 Russia used the last months of the dying Kuomintang Government to extort additional treaty concessions from it in Sinkiang (which it had already ceased to control) including the complete Russification of the Sinkiang air lines.

She also hurried to conclude an agreement with the provincial puppet authorities of Manchuria, for 60 per cent of the food production of that great area. That made it clear that Russia would not be content to see Manchuria and Sinkiang in Chinese Communist hands, but was determined to go on with her policy of establishing direct Russian control over these vast territories.

The reasons for this are easily understood, especially in the case of Manchuria. Manchuria is the natural geographical hinterland of Vladivostok and the Soviet Far East. In the Soviet Far Eastern Maritime Province, most of Russia's naval construction is now concentrated, and there are big coal and mineral deposits which make the development of major industries possible. But manpower is lacking. The Soviet Maritime province has only three million inhabitants; Manchuria, 43 million. If Manchuria could be gradually annexed, it would not only be a most useful rounding off of Russia's Far Eastern territories, and a great saving in overland traffic, but it would provide the Soviet Far East with an adequate labor force.

Annexation of Manchuria has been an aim of Russian policy — Tsarist and Communist alike—for more than 50 years. It was the issue of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 and again the prize of Russia's entry into the war against Japan in 1945. It seems clear that Russia is clinging to it even at the risk of losing the goodwill of Communist China.

There is another reason which may induce the Russians to cling to this course. It has become clear since the Tito conflict, that Moscow is determined to remain the sole Mecca of world Communism and is not willing to tolerate any other Communist centre of equal standing. Peking could easily become such a rival centre, unless Russia established a clear preeminence from the beginning.

—Herblock in Washington Post

"WANT TO MEET *my friend?" Few decisions have been taken with less enthusiasm than that of the U.S. authorities to make the super-bomb.*

Moscow's interest is to reduce every other Communist State in the world to satellite status. In nearly every case in Europe, she has done this by demanding territorial sacrifices.

It was not enough for the Governments of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia or Eastern Germany to be Communist and to look to Moscow for ideological guidance: they had in addition to cede territory to Russia—Eastern Poland, Bessarabia, Ruthenia, Northern East Prussia. One can regard these cessions of territory as almost symbolic acts of subordination. It would not be at all surprising if Russia were to demand some similar tangible pledges of subservience from China.

GUERRILLA FIGHTER *from the Ukraine is Capt. Bogdan Kruk, who was still fighting last year with the Ukrainian Partisan Army, in detachments of battalion strength, fought his way out, and is now in Canada.*

But it is a fixed point of the Chinese Communist program to re-establish Chinese sovereignty over the whole of China's territory. Moreover, the Chinese Communists — like the Yugoslav Communists — do not owe their victory to the Red Army or even, to any large extent, to Russian assistance. They cannot but feel, as Communists, that they are in power through their own efforts and victories. It is likely that when Chou En-lai states that he wants "good-neighborly relations between two great countries" he means exactly what he says.

It is almost certain that behind the closed door of the Kremlin, where Stalin, Molotov, Mao and Chou are now day after day closeted in negotiation, one of the great political dramas of our time is being played. A lasting Russian-Chinese understanding is only possible if the men in the Kremlin show themselves capable of cooperation on terms of equality; and it would be the first time that they have ever done so.

UKRAINIAN RESISTANCE

RECENT reports from Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa show that the Ukraine, with its rich grainlands and highly developed industries, continues to provide a major worry of the Moscow Government, writes Edward Crankshaw, for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT.

Not even the great purges carried out by the Politburo bosses Kaganovitch and Kruschev have been sufficient to wipe out the unorganized but stubborn resistance of a population shot through with nationalism, and which has never taken kindly to Soviet rule.

Throughout December of last year a strong party of Ukrainian Ministers and high Party officials, headed by Mr. Manuilsky himself, found it necessary to tour the Republic and sit

in judgment over innumerable local Party conferences.

Reports of large-scale dismissals of minor Party bosses as the direct outcome of this quasi-royal progress are now confirmed by official diatribes on the rotten state of regional and local Party organizations.

There has also been issued a revealing series of special instructions for the guidance of their replacements, the new local secretaries, many of whom, according to a broadcast from Kiev, lack "sufficient experience."

The trouble with their predecessors seems to have been precisely the reverse—too much experience in ways of defeating rigid Moscow directives and securing for their own people more than their permitted share of locally-produced food and consumer goods.

But more important than the delinquency of local Communist authorities, which is met with increasingly all over the Soviet Union, is the particular resistance of the Ukrainians to Moscow rule.

This resistance has been fortified by the example of what was previously the Polish Ukraine, where the population is very far from being assimilated into the Soviet way of life.

Here the Party organizations are constantly being exhorted, in terms reminiscent of the late twenties, to intensify their education of the workers "in the spirit of fidelity to the Party and of class-hatred towards the kulaks and their agents, the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists."

It is in this area that until very recently irregular forces of Ukrainian nationalists, rebels against Moscow, and escaped prisoners of war were engaging large formations of the Soviet Army.

While full-scale fighting seems to have died down during the past year reports of continued resistance in the hilly country south of Lvov continue to trickle in.

The situation in the old Soviet Ukraine is not dramatic but it is still extremely serious. Summing up the results of the December conferences, Kiev Radio gave a long list of agricultural failures—failure in many provinces to complete the preparations for spring sowing before the snow fell, almost total failure in others to tackle the plan for tractor repairs, and a serious failure throughout the whole Republic to fulfil the special livestock breeding plan.

If this is added to earlier reports showing a similar state of affairs in industry, we get, at least for the Ukraine, a picture very different from the optimistic statement of almost unqualified success all the way down the line in the fourth year of the Five-year Plan.

national round-up

Manitoba:

TERRORISTS

A HORROR story of ravenous sleigh dogs attacking and eating human beings in the north was related to the Manitoba legislature during its session last spring by Roxy Hamilton, the member for the northern Manitoba constituency of Rupert's Land.

He demanded the provincial government take action to compel trappers to keep their dogs tied up when they reached trading posts. His detailed accounts of the atrocities "shocked" the members and several joined with him in urging the Manitoba government to take action. The legislature, however, prorogued and the dogs continued to run loose.

This month reports came out of the north of husky or part-husky dogs attacking children. One six-year-old boy at Flin Flon was so badly mauled that he died from his injuries. Another child was flown into Winnipeg from a Hudson Bay outpost for treatment of head and face wounds inflicted by sleigh-dogs.

On the eve of the opening of the first session of Manitoba's 23rd legislative assembly the province's attorney-general, Hon. J. O. McLenaghen, disclosed that the Government had decided to act. He said legislation would be introduced to compel owners of vicious dogs in the north to keep them under control.

MUSH MEET

GAILY CLAD trappers and woodsmen from all over Canada's north country travelled by dog team, snowmobile, 'plane, train and bus to the former frontier town of The Pas early this month. The event: the annual Northern Manitoba Trappers' Festival.

It got under way with a grand parade to a specially constructed ice palace. The celebrations which lasted for four days provided a variety of rugged "North of 53" entertainment from a competition for the hairiest chest to such specialties as rat skinning, fire-building and trap-setting contests.

The two main events were the Canadian championship dog race and the "queen of the carnival" contest.

Thirteen teams took part in the 144-mile race to Cranberry Portage and return. One dog team mushed 400 miles from Lac du Brochet to enter the race.

■ Winnipeg's city fathers raised their eyebrows recently when they heard City Health Officer Morley Lougheed report that improper use was being made of steam baths in Manitoba's capital. A check by city police morality officers had shown that private cubicles on the premises of the steam bath establishments were being used for immoral practices.

Dr. Lougheed said that women had been soliciting men on the streets and taking them to the baths. He told the city council that he was asking the provincial government to enact legislation banning the use of the establishments by men and women.

—CP

OIL INDUSTRY HONORED: *Major contribution made to the postwar economy of Canada by Alberta's booming oil industry will be recognized in a newly-designed 50-cent stamp to be issued March 1. The attractive design, green in color, shows a typical Alberta oil field scene.*

—CP

VISITING MINISTER. *Provincial Health Minister J. N. Chalker of Newfoundland (right) is shown around the Federal food and drug laboratories by Health Minister Martin. Miss P. L. M. Kennett of Victoria explains some complicated apparatus to them in the organic chemistry and narcotics section.*

Alberta:

DEER HAY

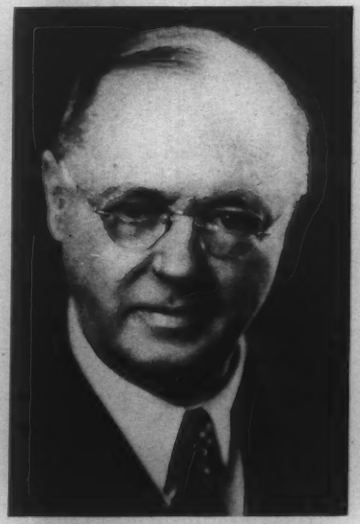
THE COLD SPELL of December and January, longer and colder than any since the winter of 1906-7, has been hard on the wild life of the foothill country.

In towns along the eastern slopes of the Rockies, big herds of deer and elk have appeared, driven by the bitter cold from the higher ground where they normally winter. In Canmore, a few miles east of Banff, householders have counted 50 elk at a time in their gardens.

On the great cattle ranches west of Lethbridge, ranchers have been trying unsuccessfully to keep herds of both deer and elk from eating hay intended for cattle on the range. The animals are not normally bothered by human beings, since most of them inhabit national parks and are protected, so they have no great fear of strangers on two legs. Furthermore, they are desperate for food, and ranchers complain they cannot be driven away.

One rancher at Beaver Mines complained he looked out of his bedroom window one morning and saw a haystack not far from the ranch-house disappearing before his eyes as it was attacked by dozens of starving deer.

Farther east, the people of Medicine Hat have been treated to the unusual sight of coyotes wandering along the river-banks through the centre of the city — apparently seeking warmer weather — of antelope foraging through garbage pails in back yards and eating shrubbery behind the office of the *Medicine Hat News*.



NEW CHIEF JUSTICE: *Mr. Justice George B. O'Connor who has been appointed Chief Justice of Alberta. He formerly was Justice of the Appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Mr. Justice O'Connor is a native of Walkerton, Ont. He was called to the Ontario Bar and the Bar of the Northwest Territories in 1905.*

Saskatchewan:

AIR LIFT

AN RCAF Dakota from Winnipeg dropped four tons of baled alfalfa hay to 600 starving antelope in southwestern Saskatchewan last week. They are believed to have come into Saskatchewan originally from Alberta, driven ahead of a January storm.

Half-starved and half-frozen in the 50 below weather, the ordinarily flighty animals barely moved as the plane made first runs over the target area. On second and third runs, they scattered in all directions, but returned swiftly as they smelled the "manna from Heaven." They were left with a three weeks' supply, enough to feed them until they will be able to forage for themselves.

Equitable Life Reports Good Growth in 1949

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1949

ASSETS

Real Estate:		
Office Premises	$60,000.00	
Other (Held for Sale)	27,905.58	
		$ 87,905.58
Mortgages on Real Estate		15,292,419.25
Agreements for Sale		257,293.40
Loans on Policies		847,259.78
Bonds and Debentures (Book Value)		4,172,384.78
Stocks (Book Value)		49,703.32
Cash on Hand and in Banks		31,735.32
Interest Accrued		63,559.36
Premiums Due and Deferred (Net)		307,127.00
TOTAL ASSETS		$21,109,387.79

LIABILITIES

Policy and Annuity Reserves	$17,189,719.00
Provision for Unpaid and Unreported Claims	164,113.00
Amounts Left with the Company at Interest	946,624.00
Taxes, Expenses and Accounts Due and Accrued	56,730.00
Other Liabilities	133,700.18
Staff Pension Fund	195,188.00
Dividends Allotted to Policyholders	95,436.00
Investment and Contingency Reserves	800,000.00
CAPITAL PAID IN	327,155.00
SURPLUS	1,200,722.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$21,109,387.79

Increase in Assets $1,295,870 . . . Policy Reserves higher by $1,059,031 . . . Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries $1,072,683 . . . New Business increased to $10,627,066 . . . Insurance in Force $73,459,582.

PROTECTION

THE EQUITABLE LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONTARIO

We'll Help You Keep That Plant Running

An INSURANCE policy by itself won't keep your power plant and boilers running in safe condition. But our inspections—which accompany the insurance afforded by this Company—can help you with that job.

Our experts are trained in the exacting work to which we assign them. And they are available, too, for aiding policyholders in times of emergency. *Be fully insured—ask your broker or agent for details.*

EXPERIENCE

SERVICE—STABILITY

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

3-50

New Brunswick:

HONEYMOON

WHEN Fire Chief J. D. Trefry of Yarmouth, NS, brought his bride to Saint John, he took care not to disclose his identity to the city fire department. Prank-loving Yarmouth officials, however, sent a telegram to the Saint John fire department to see that the newlyweds didn't go unnoticed.

The department's off-duty firemen obligingly arranged a surprise party, and were about to invade the honeymooners' hotel when—you guessed it—a second alarm rang in.

Off rushed the plotters to help the on-duty crews battle the worst uptown blaze in Saint John in years.

They didn't call on Yarmouth's fire chief. Instead—you guessed it again—he called on them, with his bride, as he hurried to the scene to see how the Saint John fire-fighters did their job.

Nova Scotia:

SHANGRIFAX

TWO HALIGONIANS who crossed the Atlantic in a 20-foot boat to land on the Isle of Wight are on their way back by ocean liner to found a model village in the Annapolis Valley. Now in Yarmouth, England, Stanley and Colin Smith announced that "about 50 people" in Britain have pledged to follow them once they get the ideal community started. "We aim at a self-supporting community of 200 people."

Ontario:

SPORTING LIFE

NEWSPAPER READERS fall into two categories: those who read the sports page and comics, and "others". In the circulation area of the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, nearly everybody reads the sports page. And for eight years everybody was reading Jim Coleman, a sports columnist who was fond of telling the cold truth about everything under the sun.

Then one day, without one word of good-bye, Coleman didn't appear in his regular spot in the sports section. The following day an advertisement in the *Globe* announced that a business opportunity was wanted by a man experienced in all phases of advertising, public relations and newspaper business. Jim Coleman would accept the highest offer.

To his friends, Coleman said he was going to get out of the newspaper business "while there was still time."

—Globe-Telegram

GOOD SPORTS: *Coleman and West.*

EXPELLED *from Czechoslovakia for alleged espionage, Sgt. Reginald Danko and Cpl. J. G. Vanier (left), Air Attaché staff, arrive in Canada.*

Some guessed he had acquired expensive tastes around the race tracks. The facetious said Publisher McCullagh wanted a columnist to write on *sport*.

To fill the gap left by Coleman's departure, Managing Editor Bob Farquharson sent columnist Bruce West, who had endeared himself to most *G & M* readers for his humorous reflections along the highways and byways around Toronto. Said Farquharson: "This is one assignment in which we don't care whether Bruce succeeds or fails. He can always come back to his old job."

Canada:

PUDDING PROOF

OPERA became national news this week when the Royal Conservatory Opera Company launched its all-Canadian festival in Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre (SN, Jan. 31). Although the Company's nominal headquarters is Toronto, the personnel was drawn from all parts of the country (six of the ten provinces yield major singers, the rest are represented in the orchestra and chorus). Following so closely on the heels of the brief to the Royal Commission by the Company's leader, Dr. Arnold Walter, the success of the festival should go a long way in obtaining government support for what is proving to be a popular art.

For the Festival, the Toronto *Globe and Mail* invited the Montreal *Gazette's* music critic, Thomas Archer, to comment on the week-long presentation. The Company opened with "Rigoletto," Feb. 3, and continued with alternate performances of "Don Giovanni," "La Bohème" and Rigoletto" until Feb. 11. Of "Rigoletto" Archer wrote: "It was proof that, given the right direction and available material, opera can be established in this country on a national basis."

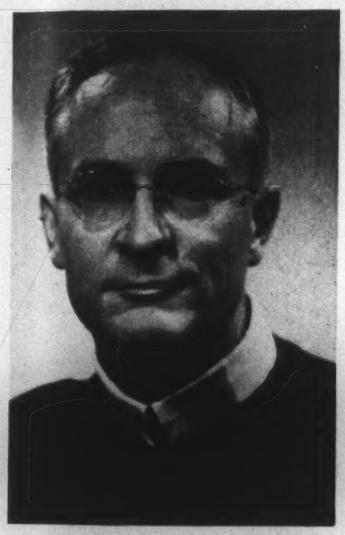
■ Trans-Canada Air Lines is prepared to operate flights between Montreal and New York within two weeks after a charter is granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board. Now that Colonial Airlines has dropped its court fight to keep TCA off the New York run, an agreement is expected once the proceeding is formally suspended in the U.S. Supreme Court Feb. 17. TCA will operate a triangle service linking Toronto, Montreal and New York.

religion

RETORT

SHOLEM ASCH'S popular novel "Mary" (SN, Dec. 6) found unacceptable to members of the Roman Catholic Church, has caused some little comment because of the author's references to the brothers and sisters of Jesus. The Protestant belief in them is not shared by Catholics who believe in the perpetual virginity of Mary. Father C. F. DeVine, Professor of Sacred Scripture at St. Alphonsus Seminary, Woodstock, Ont., has prepared a careful and full treatise on the subject titled. "Did Mary Have Other Children?" His writing is published in a 32-page booklet with cover and type similar to the best-seller.

Father DeVine points out that in a dozen places the New Testament refers to individuals as "brothers of Jesus." In St. Mark this appears, "Is not this . . . . the brother of James and Joseph and Jude and Simon? Are not also his sisters here with us?" He



FATHER DEVINE: *Unacceptable.*

asks the question, "Were they real brothers and sisters or not?" "Were they the sons and daughters of Joseph by a previous marriage?"

It is Father DeVine's definite conclusion that Jesus did not have brothers or sisters. The expression "brothers of the Lord" and its variants, he feels, must have a wider signification. It must designate a wider relationship than that implied in the word "brother" used in its technical or proper signification. For example, "in St. John's Gospel (19:26) it is related," points out Father Devine, "that as Jesus was dying on the cross He entrusted His mother to the care of St. John. Now, if Mary had other children it is incredible that Jesus would have given her to someone outside the family. At the death of one of her sons Mary simply would have been commended to the care of her other sons and daughters. This would especially be the case in a Hebrew community where family ties were so strong. Any other way of acting would have constituted a scandal, and Jesus in His dying moments would scarcely have left such an example to the Christian world. We are forced, therefore, to conclude that Jesus entrusted His mother to St. John precisely because after His death on the cross Mary would be altogether alone. She had no other children, no sons or daughters who could care for her."

GLAD DAY

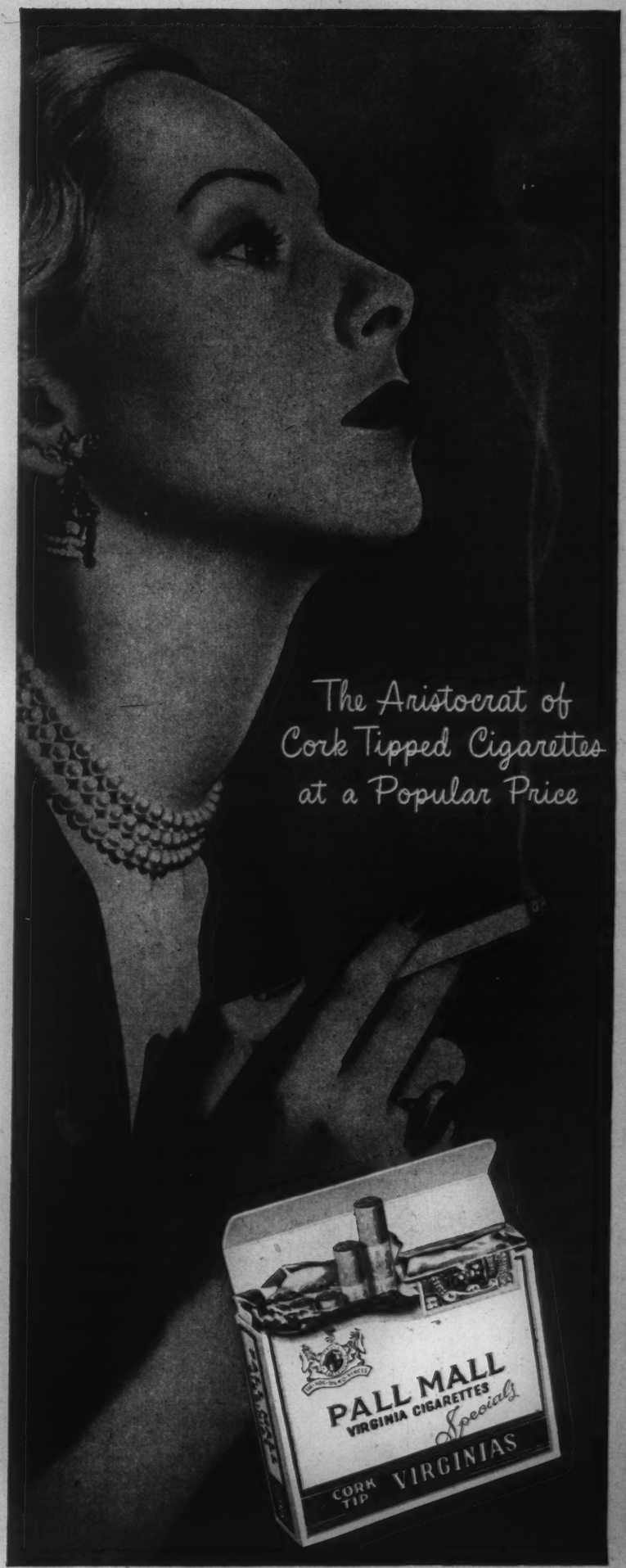
FIRST, the Reverend Robert Munro, rotund and popular preacher of the evangelistic circuit had a talk with C. F. Neelands, Deputy Minister of Reform Institutions for the Province of Ontario. The two men decided after consultation with Col. Hedley Basher, Guelph Reformatory Chief, to try an experiment at the institution. Then preacher Munro jammed some of his tracts into his topcoat pocket, picked up his well-worn Bible, shined up his trumpet and headed for Guelph.

Evangelist Munro was sincere and straightforward in his talks with the inmates. "If you can convince the boys you are sincere in your beliefs", he said, "they will want to believe, too." At the first service held in the chapel more than 150 of the "boys" attended voluntarily. There were no high-sounding phrases from the minister but plain honest-to-goodness preaching. The guards stationed at the rear of the chapel and among the inmates and the bars on the windows were forgotten as the kindly Bob Munro spoke softly to the men. Then he played a couple of numbers on his trumpet. It was an old-time revival meeting with 45 of the inmates, unafraid of the snickers that could have come from their pals, standing up in the midst of the service to proclaim their faith in the Almighty.

The experiment was a success. Preacher Bob stays on until his job is finished. The province has experimented with many newer types of penal reform in the last few years, but this is the first time an organized religious schedule has been provided for inmates who may have no other religion. SN commends the Minister of Reform Institutions, the Hon. W. E. Hamilton and his deputy for their willingness to experiment.

—CP

BOB MUNRO: *Gabriel at Guelph.*



RHEUMATIC FEVER

Medical science is steadily gaining in the fight against rheumatic fever. While this disease is still the leading threat to the health and well-being of school-age children, studies show that the death rate has been going down for the past 20 years. In fact, during the past 8 years, this decline has been 3 times faster than it was before 1940.

Authorities stress that there is much to be done if our fight on rheumatic fever is to progress still further. Although attacks of the disease may weaken the child's heart and thus require careful medical attention, specialists say that there are 3 important ways in which parents can cooperate with doctors in helping to safeguard their children's health:

1. By keeping alert for warnings of rheumatic fever. Loss of appetite, pains in the joints, or persistent low fever may be signs of this disease. Often they are not, but it is always wise to check with a doctor.

Sometimes rheumatic fever has no symptoms, so it is also a good precaution for the child to have a thorough medical examination at regular intervals.

2. By following the doctor's advice about treatment in case the child has rheumatic fever. Doctors often advise long rest in bed to help protect the heart from unnecessary strain.

Parents can do a great deal to make the child's stay in bed easier and more beneficial by finding ways to keep the child occupied and interested. Diversions suited to the individual child are recommended. These may include games, books, and other amusements that do not tax the child's strength.

When the child is allowed to leave his bed, parents should see that he returns to normal activity only as gradually as the doctor recommends.

3. By helping to guard against recurrence. One of rheumatic fever's great dangers is that it may strike more than once.

To help guard against this, doctors may advise steps for keeping the child in good physical condition, and for avoiding nose and throat infections which may precede another attack. With good medical guidance, a recurrence of this disease can frequently be prevented.

Research on diseases of the heart is increasing. To aid in this work, 148 Life Insurance Companies support the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund which makes grants for special studies in diseases of the heart and blood vessels. To learn more about helping your heart, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, 20-T, "About Rheumatic Fever."

COPYRIGHT CANADA, 1950 - METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

Home Office: New York

Canadian Head Office: Ottawa

Please send me a copy of your booklet, 20-T, "About Rheumatic Fever."

Name.....

Street.....

City..... Prov.....

sports

THE BACKBREAKER

IN A PROFESSION where phenomena are commoner than cauliflower ears, a phenomenon of monstrous proportions and no little histrionic ability is titillating wrestling fans in eastern Canada. The gentleman in question is Yukon Eric, who claims Fairbanks, Alaska, as his birthplace, and picked up the "Yukon" while wrestling with large trees there.

Eric weighs 272 pounds and, as the old saying has it, not a pound of fat on him. He isn't very tall, having rather a tendency toward lateral expansion, with the result that his chest measures exactly 56 inches at the equator. It is something to see, and so is Eric.

Most contemporary wrestlers look fierce, as they strangle opponents with the ropes or beat them unconscious with their fists, but Eric scorns such tactics. Striding about the ring in sombre grandeur, he allows opponents to obtain whatever holds they please. He then straightens up and the startled opponent sails like a rocket into Row G. Heavyweights, hitting him with flying tackles, have been known to sustain serious injuries. On his part, Eric occasionally glances around to see what struck him.

As for costume, Georgeous George's ermine-trimmed robes and pink socks fade into insignificance beside Eric's manly mackinaw, which he sheds before the bell, and blue jeans, which he keeps on. For footwear, he prefers either high boots or moccasins.

For his falls, in the rare event that his opponent doesn't previously knock or wear himself out, Eric employs a "hold" known as the Backbreaker. The opponent dives at Eric's feet. Eric leans down, grasps him about the body, then lifts him with simple dignity until he is lying across his shoulder, face up, pivoting at roughly the waist. He juggles a few times and his agonized opponent gives up.

Just where all this is going to end, no one but the promoters can say. If it should turn out that Eric is unbeatable, except on technicalities, it might well be the end of the wrestling game. But since this would result in great financial reverses for the promoters, it seems highly unlikely.

Li'l Abner could beat him, anyway.

SELF-SPONSORED

SPEAKING of rings, Canada rated a very lowly spot in *The Ring* in its annual and authoritative ratings of current leather-pushers. In fact, Canada was just about visible and that's all. The visible Canadians were both from Toronto: Arthur King, and Solly Cantor third and eleventh respectively in the lightweight division.

A number of logical guesses could be made as to just what is responsible for this deplorable condition. Canada has given the world a number of champions in the past, including Noah Brusso, from Hanover, Ont., who, as Tommy Burns, held the heavyweight title for a brief period.

One answer might be the absence in Canada of any equivalent of the various Golden Gloves tournaments. Many Canadian amateur boxers, particularly in Ontario and Manitoba, ignore the official AAU tournaments because they can make more money fighting for independent promoters. This means that there is no real elimination tournament each year to pick the best man in each weight division.

Many Canadian amateurs turn professional too soon, and many young professionals go to the States too soon. Managers and promoters are in many cases sharp to the point of being dishonest. This does not necessarily make them unique, but they are certainly more thorough. When one young Canadian returned home recently after eight fights across the line, he owed his American sponsors $100!

Take the case of lightweight Arthur King, who traded his Canadian manager for Philadelphian Blinky Palermo. Now directly in line for a title shot at lightweight champion Ike Williams, he is unlikely to get it for a while. Ike's manager is also Mr. B. Palermo.

HORRIBLE HANK

ONE manifestation of color in sports which has almost passed from the scene is the nickname. The time was when any athlete worthy of notice was tagged early is his career by fans and sportswriters with some colorful and usually descriptive appellation. Today's players are either called by their given names or some watery and effeminate nickname.

Look at "Teeder" Kennedy, obviously devised by the feminine half of the cheering section. "Turk" Broda is a little better, but what do they call the fearsome Ezinicki? "Bill!" Maurice "The Rocket" Richard is not too bad, but does it compare with "The Big Train?" And how about Lach? In the good old days no athlete could have labored past his twelfth birthday under the straight-faced handle of Elmer.

How many modern rugby players have any kind of a nickname at all, with or without color? "Golden Boy" Golab, to be sure, and "Sugarfoot" Anderson, but the latter imported the name along with himself from south of the border, the land of proverbial nicknames such as "The Galloping Ghost" (a dandy) and "The Four Horsemen." We automatically ruled out, of course, such fanciful and unwieldy efforts as "Flingin' Frank, the Chuckin' Czeck."

What pugilistic nomenclature have we today to match such genius as "The Manassa Mauler," "The Fargo Express," and "The Herkimer Hurricane?" It is something that our middleweight champ is known as "Rockabye" Ross, but a prominent ex-champ allowed himself to be billed, right out in public, as Arthur. (Perversely, he was known in private as "Gus.")

The only athletic (?) sphere in which we suffer from a plethora rather than a paucity of gaudy cognominations is that of professional wrestling. Who could ask for anything finer than "The Angel," considering the bearer? What of "Goon" Henry and "Toar" Morgan, right out of the comic strips? "Krusher" Korman and "Tiger" Tasker? "Gorgeous George" or for that matter, "Yukon Eric?"

U.K and commonwealth

STEELE'S PRIVATE POLL

NOW that the Battle of Britain, 1950, is fairly launched, a summary straight from the beaver's mouth, through the roaring of British lions, to tell fellow-Canadians what the voters are really saying may be more useful than Gallup Polls or, even, newscasts. At least, it will give them some surprises.

I gathered these statements recently from countless Britons. And though obviously I cannot quote names, they are representative and true expressions of feeling over there, repeated with no axe to grind but merely as an aid to assessing the probable results.

A Peer of the Realm said, over a brief-case grown shabby in great, unselfish service: "Attlee's an honest, hardworking, capable little man. The rest are my biggest disappointment."

An executive Civil Servant (temporary), over a pint of bitter: "The muddle's frightful. Government sold a lot of equipment in Europe. Then, it turned out England needs that stuff much more. So now we're trying to buy it back, at a much higher price. But I'm over sixty, married, and if the Tories go in, I *may* go out. So I *must* vote Labor."

Another executive Civil Servant, over Mayfair tea-cups: "Labor's helped me. But, as always, I'm voting Tory—though there aren't enough of them to win."

The Managing Director of a happy, prosperous factory: "They choke me with red tape, tried to unionize my place and may nationalize me. I'd like to move everything to Canada. Instead, I'll vote Tory, though they can't win."

A junior film executive: "Entertainment tax and the Government pact with Hollywood nearly finished us. So — but mind you, the Tories can't win—too many lies, and working men, against them . . . "

Vicky in London News-Chronicle

THE JUDGING *will be on Feb. 23.*

A shrewd, well-educated junior engineer in a huge nationalized plant: "Every Union man we have thinks himself on top of the world, with sure employment, more pay, shorter hours, free this and that, things he never had before. So he'll vote Labor—except a few like me. And that goes for all the working-class."

One of a long row of railway porters, half of them idle: "Labor gives us minimum wage *and* tips. Too many of us? Ah, but why should we vote Tory? Thank you kindly, sir."

Head porter in a fashionable hotel (ex-butler to a duke): "Not much money about, sir, with all this taxation. So tips are smaller. Besides, I'm for freedom—Tory. But they can't win—too great odds . . . "

A family gardener, among English roses: "The factory worker's lazier than ever. I don't hold with laziness. But, with Liberals splitting the vote, the Tories can't win."

A dairy farmer: "Cows do well by us in this country. But when I want to lay men off, the local authority puts others in the cottages left vacant, though those cottages are really mine. We've got to have a change!"

Small shop-keeper in a Christmas-card village: "I've a nice car, fishing rights, a shoot. But rationing's a farce and I'm buried in regulations, forms, controls. I've had enough."

Top-flight artist, ex-officer and Old School Tie: "The whole country's going crooked, to dodge their red tape. I hate them for that alone. And they *must* go."

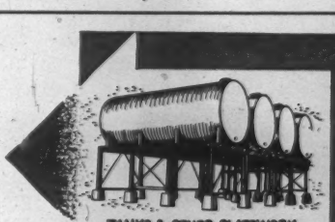
Prominent doctor in a factory-town: "They must — or England's ruined."

Two pretty young teachers: "Tory, of course—"

Well-to-do housewife: "Labor's taken heaps from me. They'll probably take more. But the Liberals will

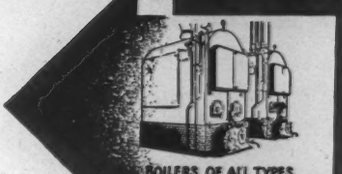
SATURDAY NIGHT had Canadian journalist Col. Harwood Steele give this on-the-spot report of Britons' feelings on the probable election outcome.

Steel Fabrication


TANKS & OTHER PLATEWORK

BRIDGES & STEEL STRUCTURES.

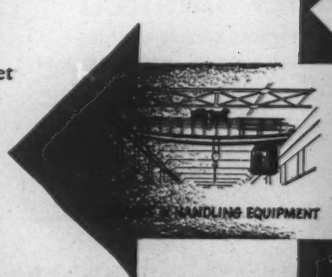
1950 again sees the familiar sign "STEEL WORK BY DOMINION BRIDGE" on many important construction sites across Canada. It is a sign that industry appreciates the Dominion Bridge tradition of service in its many fields of activity.


BOILERS OF ALL TYPES

The products shown here represent a few of the many items produced in Dominion Bridge plants throughout Canada.

WAREHOUSE STEEL

Write for interesting illustrated booklet "Builders in Steel" describing the Dominion Bridge organization.

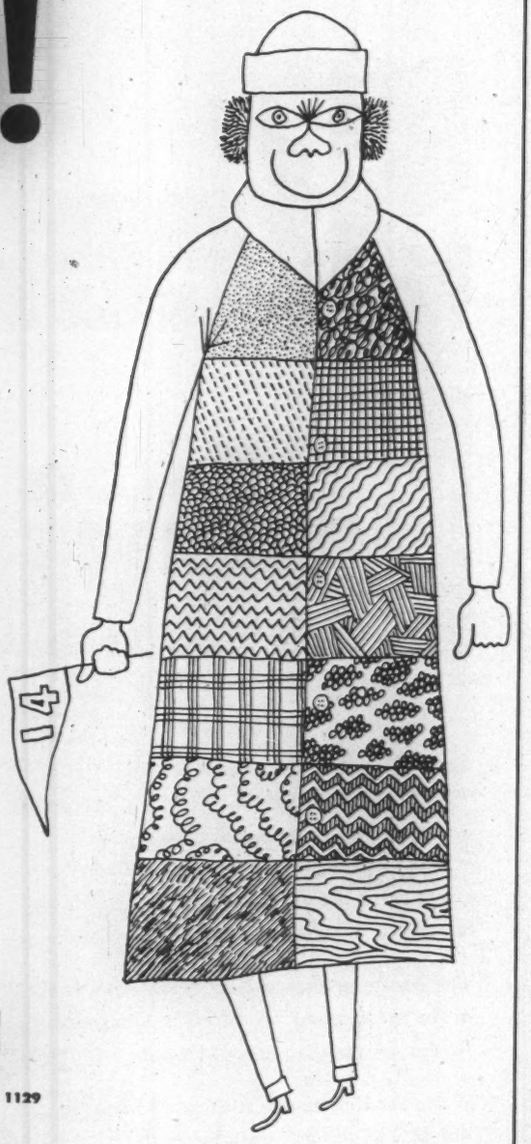

HANDLING EQUIPMENT

DOMINION BRIDGE

PLANTS AT: VANCOUVER • CALGARY • WINNIPEG • TORONTO • OTTAWA • MONTREAL
ASSOCIATE COMPANIES AT: EDMONTON • SAULT STE. MARIE • QUEBEC • AMHERST

embossed papers

14 of 'em!



IN FRESH MODERN PATTERNS & SIX COLOURS

Embossed papers are at long last home from war . . . and we've marked their return by installing a big new 55-inch embosser. Its 14 patterns give old admirers of our tub-sized Paragon Offset a fresh choice of modern fancy finishes. They'll have warm welcome, we expect, from those who recall what embossed papers do for greeting cards, calendar backs, inserts, business announcements, catalogues, general papeteries and direct-mail of every description.

Of the 14 patterns, we stock Rippletone, Homespun, Springtide and Linen in white, embossed both sides, 25 x 38—160M and 35 x 45—265M. The other 10 finishes come in minimum making quantities of one ton, standard sizes. All finishes, on making orders, also available in India, yellow, green, melon and blue.

Treat yourself to samples of these decorative sheets; your supplier has them. No charge, of course!

Provincial Paper Limited

388 UNIVERSITY AVE., TORONTO 2—PHONE ADELAIDE 1986
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL 2—PHONE MARQUETTE 1129
325 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG—PHONE 923-888.

AD. P 9-11

MARK EVERYTHING FOR PROTECTION AND IDENTIFICATION WITH Cash's WOVEN NAMES

PREVENT LOSS AT HOME OR AWAY.
Neat, permanent. Sew on, or use No-So Cement. Made in Canada. Order from your dealer—or from

Cash's—Belleville 18 Ont.

Cash's NAMES | 3 doz $1.65 | 6 doz $2.20 | 9 doz $2.75 | 12 doz $3.30 | NO-SO CEMENT per tube 25c

MEDLAND & SON

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS SINCE 1878

FIDELITY BONDS
FOR PERSONS IN POSITIONS OF TRUST

37 BAY STREET · TORONTO Phone EL. 3332

split the vote, so we Tories can't win."

Another housewife, gainfully employed (Labor in 1945): "I tell my char and everybody else: 'Vote Tory.' And they will."

Housewife married to ex-Labor artisan: "Working-class life was dreadful, once. But Labor's going to get my man a raise. I'm for 'em—never mind *him*."

Retired schoolmaster: "They've taxed away my extras. My word, I'll show 'em."

Retired actress, famous in her day: "We had hospital endowments for old stage people. Labor killed these plans. So I vote Tory—won't I just?"

These and other assertions too numerous or long for quoting have convinced me that no one in Britain except a large majority of organized Labor, with an uncertain number of probably redundant Civil Servants, needy or greedy people benefiting by recent legislation, theorists and some conscripts, now supports the Government.

Britons Really Roused

Even organized labor and these Civil Servants might have produced far more deserters than they undoubtedly have if they had not been shamelessly courted at the expense of others. Every one else is bitterly anti-Labor. Noteworthy are the "floater-voters" with no party ties, who followed the "little man", often irresponsibly, in 1945 but have now left him.

Never has an election roused more fear and hatred, both rarely roused in Britons. For never have issues run so deep—much deeper even than taxation and tips. Fear of losing one's livelihood, whether "earned" or "unearned", or of having it grimly cut underlies everything, on all sides. Fear of losing five years' gains also haunts Labor, fear of more encroachments on a well-loved way of life tortures the rest, with honest hatred of incompetence, interference and red tape.

Labor's greatest asset is that others than Tories fear that the Government is too strong and that Liberals will split the anti-Socialist vote. If it persists, many voters won't turn out, which means another Labor victory.

Only one thing—seldom mentioned but always remembered—can counter that fear — inspired leadership by Winston Churchill.

And now I'll stick my neck out. The end will be either a narrow-margin win for either side—or a Tory landslide. But the real Tory hope, their one real hope, is in Winston speaking words, not of personal gains, but of idealism, the sort so many Britons — and Canadians — burn to hear again:

"We will fight on the beaches, we will fight in the streets, we will never surrender . . . England!"

That's the word that never fails, that last word:

"England!" —*Harwood Steele*

■ British European Airways, circularizing 6,000 Catholic clergy in the United Kingdom, in Latin, concerning a trip to Rome for the Holy Year, received many replies "felicitously expressed," says the *Observer*, but in this burden: *"Eheu, desunt mihi istae LIII librae anglicae"*—"Alas, I lack that £53."

U.S. affairs

MARSHALL PLAN TANGLE

RECENT developments in world trade have turned the spotlight on what are widely believed here to be contradictions inherent in the European Economic Recovery Program. According to both British and American officials in Washington, the strain these contradictions have imposed must be expected to increase rather than diminish during the second half of the Marshall Plan and seriously jeopardize continued Congressional support for large-scale aid to Europe.

The first of these contradictions lies between the facts of the world economy and the mythical deadline of 1952, by which time the American Congress and public have been promised that Europe will be able to dispense relatively painlessly with external aid.

It is now coming to be appreciated that the only kind of economic equilibrium obtainable between Europe and the dollar area within two years would be achieved by the drastic reduction of American exports to Europe. This would aggravate the grave problem of agricultural surpluses here, and to Europe would mean a politically dangerous reduction in living standards, with in many countries an inflationary crisis.

Although these facts have been deliberately withheld from the American public in order to sustain enthusiasm for the Marshall Plan, they have long been plain to economic experts, and are now beginning to impinge on the consciousness of American business.

Last week the International Chamber Of Commerce in New York was flatly warned by Thomas Finletter, formerly ECA chief in Britain, now back in private business, that normal trade could not be restored by 1952,

—Parrish

U.S. COMMUNISTS *are trying to make themselves out as* bona fide *champions of civil rights legislation.*

and that any attempt to go back to currency convertibility at that date would lead to disaster.

Secondly, the theory of European "economic integration", preached by ECA, as a panacea for Europe and as a means of obtaining a balance between the soft and hard currency areas, has been found to conflict with the American impatience to abolish discrimination and return to multilateral world trade. In an effort to restore the balance of payments,

—International

WARNING *of noted atomic scientist Dr. Harold Urey is that if U.S. did not develop super-bomb, Russia might use it to force other nations to surrender without the least resistance.*

American officials are finding themselves engaged in a paradoxical "Buy non-American" campaign, which is beginning to irk American export business.

The new plan for intra-European payments, which has been presented as the first step towards a European currency union, has aroused reservations in the Department of Commerce and the Treasury in Washington, where it is feared that the plan might increase and prolong the split between Europe and the Western hemisphere.

Thirdly, ECA dollars effectively spent on restoring European industry are now discovered to have contributed towards eliminating American producers from many world markets. First awareness of this contradiction came as a result of the oil crisis a few weeks ago when American producers found that refineries equipped by the Marshall Plan were threatening to deprive them of business. Last week, during a hearing on the steel industry, a Congressional committee was told by an executive of one of the steel companies that reconstructed European firms enjoying lower labor costs were undercutting American exports.

Fourthly, there is the underlying contradiction between the demand that Europeans pay their way instead of relying on American aid and the American refusal to open up markets where dollars could be earned. American officials who were discussing lifting trade barriers a few months ago now privately admit that it will take a generation to change the United States from a high to a low tariff country, and that protection is not merely a matter of Government policy, but also a habit of mind. The Government has not abandoned its effort to simplify and reduce customs and to assist European producers in entering American markets, but there is a new awareness of the psychological obstacles.

By Nora Beloff, for the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

IT TOOK 58 YEARS TO WRITE THIS STORY

● This is a story of achievement and service . . . and 1949 is the greatest chapter in the unfolding history of The Great-West Life.

Fifty-eight years of exceptional growth and progress are reflected in the Annual Statement for 1949. The Company now provides protection totalling $1,500,000,000 for 425,000 policyholders in Canada and the United States. The carefully invested assets, held to meet its policyholder obligations, have now grown to $357,000,000.

During 1949, $50 millions were paid or credited to living policyholders and beneficiaries. The Great-West Life agency organization, in the same period, arranged 50,000 new policies amounting to $228 millions. The story, in full, is told in the fifty-eighth Annual Statement, now available on request.

The two thousand men and women of The Great-West Life take pride in this record of faithful stewardship and expanding service.

NEW BUSINESS	
1949	$228,000,000
1948	198,000,000
BUSINESS IN FORCE	
1949	$1,503,000,000
1948	1,346,000,000
ASSETS	
1949	$357,000,000
1948	331,000,000
OBLIGATIONS	
1949	$340,000,000
1948	315,000,000

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, CANADA

YOUR FUTURE IS OUR BUSINESS TODAY

OF COURSE, YOU MAY
PREFER TO KEEP YOUR FEET ON THE GROUND . . .

but your wedding can be just as unusual, as interesting, as delightfully different as you wish! For a wedding with that "out of this world" atmosphere, planned and carried out to the last perfect detail, consult Simpson's Bride's Counsel.

FASHION FLOOR, THE THIRD

Simpson's
TORONTO

Tune to Simpson's broadcasts of the Toronto Symphony "POP" Concerts every Friday evening over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC.

films

PARIS IS LOVELY

THE SCREEN murder-mystery has become by this time almost as much a classic form as the Western, with certain conventions that it may violate only at its peril. Both are highly formalized chase-sequences, in which the elements of law and anarchy, hunter and hunted, flight and pursuit, may alternate but must never lose their careful balance.

The Western however is largely a m u s c u l a r form of entertainment which carries along on its own momentum without help from the audience. Audiences understand this perfectly, recognizing from the start that the issue is safely in the hands of John Wayne or Gary Cooper or Joel McCrea, who are bound by their convention to ride harder, shoot faster and survive more incontestably than any of their opponents. This doesn't rule out the element of suspense, which is almost as essential as spectacle, and like spectacle, is strictly visual. As far as plot is concerned the Western need hardly engage the intelligence at all.

A good murder-mystery on the other hand demands a certain amount of audience participation, so that in the best of them the film-goer identifies himself alternately with the suspect and the detective, like a chess-player playing against himself. The rules here too are simple and formalized. As the better player the detective is given the heavier initial handicap. He is even allowed a mistake or two in the early sequence of the game, so long as the final irretrievable error is made by the suspect. The play can be as tricky as the author's invention can make it, but it must always be logical under analysis. Spectacle is largely irrelevant. The game itself is the spectacle.

UNFORTUNATELY "The Man in the Eiffel Tower" violates most of these conventions. T h e p i c t u r e abounds in trickiness but the tricks lead only to confusion. Contacts are indicated but never established.

The murderer (Franchot Tone) is a psychopath whose identity is indi-

—J. Arthur Rank

"MADNESS OF THE HEART"

CATHLEEN Nesbitt and Margaret Lockwood. (*Reviewed SN Feb. 7.*)

cated early, and whose capture is merely a matter of time, without suspense. The murder-suspect (Burgess Meredith) is innocent from the start, and the only mystery surrounding him is how he got into the plot at all. Inspector Maigret (Charles Laughton) has a surface logicality, but he conceals his method from everyone, including the audience, under an air of immense mortification which is diverting only up to a point—what we want are a few clues. About the only point that the film establishes firmly is that Paris is a lovely town.

"The Man in the Eiffel Tower" might have succeeded, in more simplified form, as a murder-mystery. Or it might have been interesting simply as the study of a psychopathic personality; or as an unconventional tour of the city of Paris. Actually it attempts all these approaches, but it would take considerably more directorial talent than is evident here to integrate them into a first-rate film.

In the "Comic" Sphere:

"HOLIDAY AFFAIR" is a foolish though likeable little fable involving Janet Leigh, Robert Mitchum and Wendell Corey. Janet Leigh, a war widow with a small son, works as a "comparison shopper" in downtown New York. Wendell Corey is a steady-going lawyer who has been courting her for two years. Robert Mitchum is a devil-may-care department store clerk who wants to build boats but can't raise the train fare to take him to the California ship-yards.

Within 24 hours he too wants to marry the pretty widow, and being the happy-go-lucky type wins out, as he was bound to do. I thought myself she should have married Wendell Corey and taken the risks of a comfortable marriage, but it is a point I should hate to have to debate with a Hollywood script-writer.

In case you are wondering what a "comparison shopper" is, she is a sort of inter-store spy who goes around collecting facts and figures about the retail trade. We aren't told why this should involve buying up things like electric trains and standard lamps and wrestling them home in the subway when all that was needed was to get down the data, if necessary in invisible ink. However comedy romance isn't created out of sensible behavior, in either business or love.

"THE LADY Takes a Sailor" has Jane Wyman as director of a consumers' research institute. This leads, with the severe logic of the movies, to her taking pictures of the inside of a submarine. The ship's officer (Dennis Morgan) confiscates the film and the action from then on develops (or deteriorates, according to your point of view) into a slapstick round in which people are pelted with griddle cakes, doused with maple syrup and pails of liquid glue, dumped into lakes and chased by runaway cars.

Apparently Jane Wyman's studio has decided that while the star has fine dramatic talent she really looks cuter and appeals to more people when she has her face muddied up or is being held upside-down from a second storey window.

—Mary Lowrey Ross.

theatre

BACK AGAIN

THE NEWS that Michel St. Denis, CBE, will be final adjudicator in the Dominion Drama Festival has been received with a great deal of personal pleasure by those who remember Mr. St. Denis as the very capable, very charming final adjudicator of the 1937 Festival.

Mr. St. Denis has had an outstanding career as actor, playwright, director and producer. He began his career as private secretary to Jacques Copeau (uncle by marriage) in Paris, subsequently becoming stage manager, director and assistant producer; he is presently Director of the Old Vic Theatre school in London, England.

The final festival is to be held in Calgary, the week of May 8. Officials for the Festival are D. Park Jamieson, Sarnia (Ont.), chairman; Richard MacDonald, Edmonton; John A. Aylen and Mrs. L. T. Whyte, both of Ottawa, vice-chairmen.

■ The London (England) Minerva Marionettes have come to Toronto. The puppet masters are planning to live there and bring their famous marionettes to Canadian audiences.

■ The Vancouver Civic Theatre Society is auditioning for its summer season of "Theatre Under The Stars." The new director is William Cunningham.

Edinburgh Castle, Scotland

come to
BRITAIN

where your travel dollars now buy 25% more

Sometime you intend to come to Britain — and there's no time like the present. Revaluation has had the immediate effect of cutting costs for you in Britain by nearly a quarter. From the moment you arrive you will be able to do more, see more, buy more, travel further and stay longer — at less cost. There has never been such a year as this for the visitor to friendly, old-world Britain. A great programme of events has been planned to make more worth while than ever, that trip you have so often thought about.

COMING EVENTS

April — Shakespeare Festival, Stratford-upon-Avon (until October) · May — British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham; Racing, The Derby, Epsom · June — Three Counties Agricultural Show, Leominster July — Golf, Open Championships, Troon August — International Festival of Music and Drama, Edinburgh; Royal Welsh National Eisteddfod, Caerphilly · September — Racing, St. Leger Stakes, Doncaster.

There's so much to see and do in Britain

Information and illustrated literature from your travel agent or from THE BRITISH TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, or Room 331, Dominion Square Building, Montreal. (Tourist Division of The British Tourist & Holidays Board) C. 2

More Fun for Everyone

Laze away on powdery pink sand... picnic in quiet coves... drive along flower-lined roads... swim in clear, blue water... sail in a fresh breeze. There's more fun for everyone in Bermuda... each sunny day... each magic night.

Bathing, Horseshoe Beach.

Bermuda

FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE write The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Room 400, 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada. Your Travel Agent will make complete arrangements for your Bermuda vacation—at no cost to you.

49R

The perfect combination for a Winter Vacation!

BERMUDA

There's nothing quite like a trip on the "Queen"! Private bath with every stateroom... broad decks for sports or loafing... a gleaming pool ... dancing to Al Donahue's orchestra... cozy cocktail lounges... Cruise Director... entertainment ... and traditionally fine Furness service and seamanship.

Saturday sailings from New York

Round Trip $137.50 up

See Your Travel Agent

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE

315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

AND THE QUEEN OF BERMUDA

19 DAY WEST INDIES CRUISES

S.S. FORT AMHERST $385 up

EVERY 3 WEEKS FROM N. Y.

VISIT 9 PORTS

FURNESS *Leads the Way to BERMUDA*

Balmoral Club

NASSAU IN THE BAHAMAS

Luxurious Resort Club with accommodations to suit every discriminating taste. Club privileges, three private ocean beaches, private island playground, cabanas, sports and social activities. Restaurant renowned for finest food in the Caribbean. On famous Cable Beach in Glorious Nassau.

Booklet from your travel agent or Wm. P. Wolfe, Representative 47 Yonge St., Toronto—Plaza 3422

books

SLIGHTLY CONFUSED

THE KING'S CAVALIER—by Samuel Shellabarger—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.25.

OUR formula for cataloguing characters in movies a quarter of a century ago was simple and workable. The yardstick: "He's a good guy" or "He's a bad guy." No matter how extended the plot became (and some of the old western serials really spread tentacles), the formula kept the story line straight.

It should have kept it straight in Mr. Shellabarger's new historical novel. He probably intended it that way. For while there is a confusing list of characters, the boys and girls soon get on one side or another—except when they *pretend* they are on the other side.

The period — 16th century France — was one of great pretense. The *motif* of the novel is the attempt of the House of Bourbon to break away from France. The structure of European feudalism was beginning to show cracks. Since France was then at war with England, England (Henry VIII) and Bourbon (Charles, Duke of Bourbon) were potential allies.

Now let's get the Shellabarger boys and girls properly lined up. On the French side, there are the brilliant and pleasure-loving King Francis I; his scheming mother who is the Regent; Marquise de Vaulx, a wise, old counsellor who often spoke in Latin with Erasmus; young, impetuous Blaise de Lallière.

On the other side are the Duke of Bourbon; Antoine de Lallière (father of Blaise); John Russell of England; his beautiful sister Anne, with "the strangest eyes ever seen in a woman", who is engaged in espionage duties for England. (Anne falls in love with Blaise while spying on his side's operations.)

What makes our old movie formula difficult is pretense. Anne pretends. Villainous de Norville is for Bourbon but pretends to support France. Blaise pretends to work for de Norville to help the King escape Anne's trap.

Naturally, such a raft of characters and such double-dealing behavior

—Rice and Bell

R. S. LAMBERT

—L. V. Johnson

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER

make it impossible for them to have much variations of personality. They come, either black or white—villains or good guys—with little subtle characterization.

So Shellabarger lays heavily on plot and atmosphere and to blazes with economy in story line—clash of swords on castle stairs, studied villainy, handsome men and beautiful women, midnight rides on froth-flecked steeds, dungeons, high intrigue and everybody a schemer with a swish and a swash and a dagger drawn.

Shellabarger's own dicta on historical novel research are interesting: (1) "psychological"—"look at the world through the eyes of a 16th century Frenchman"; (2) "externals"—"clothes, food, architecture, customs . . .": (3) "historical" — "fiction must at times take small liberties with history but it should never distort it . . . know all recorded facts even if he (the author) disregards some of them . . . I hate the parade of learning in fiction."

He might have added a fourth: Make 'em good guys or bad guys.

—*J.Y.*

OFF THE LIST

FRANKLIN OF THE ARCTIC—by Richard S. Lambert—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.50.

ANY healthy boy (aged 10-15) will be literally thrilled to bits with this stirring adventure-biography of Sir John Franklin. The author, at present the supervisor of Educational Broadcasts for the CBC, writes with such freshness and enthusiasm that his story will be enjoyed by grown-ups, too. There seems to have been never a dull moment in Sir John's life. The same is true of this book.

One is apt to think of Franklin as an explorer whose exclusive interest was the regions of perpetual ice. While this was certainly his chief preoccupation, he had during his early life many thrilling adventures in realms far removed from the Arctic. He fought at the battles of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, explored the coast of Australia and was shipwrecked on a desert island. These preliminary years of training for his ultimate life-work are described in the first five chapters. From there on, the rest of

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 Yonge Street, Toronto 1
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

Welcombe
HOTEL
Stratford-upon-Avon

One of England's most charming hotels, situated in the heart of the Shakespeare Country, on land once owned by the great poet... a setting of 50 well-wooded acres.

Here in the quiet relaxation and comfort of panelled rooms, you'll find the Older England you've come to seek . . . the courteous service which is so unchangeably in the British tradition.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
Extensive Garage Accommodations

The Welcombe Hotel is one of the 47 outstanding hotels operated by
The
Hotels Executive
British Transport

Secure your reservations in advance. Further information available through your local Travel Agent or from:

British Railways
TORONTO, ONTARIO
69 Yonge Street

This winter, vacation in a beautiful
Palmdale Villa
at Nassau, Bahamas

Not a Hotel Room or Suite . . .
. . . but a Self-Contained Home!

All the comforts of home . . . because a Palmdale Villa is a home! Each villa contains two bedrooms, living-dining room, kitchen, bathroom and carport. Specially-trained housekeepers available, if required, at a reasonable wage. Complete facilities for a moderate priced relaxing family vacation close to the famous beaches of sunny Nassau.

For Full Information
Consult Your Travel Agent or Write

Palmdale Villas
R.3, Nassau, Bahamas
J. W. Shillan — Proprietor

BERMUDA
For information concerning these leading Bermuda hotels:
Belmont Manor Hotel
with COTTAGES & GOLF CLUB
INVERURIE HOTEL & COTTAGE SUITES
THE REEFS BEACH CLUB
See your local Travel Agent or William P. Wolfe, Rep.
47 Yonge St., Toronto PL. 3422

the book concerns itself with Franklin's several struggles with the Arctic and his attempts to discover a Northwest Passage.

It was his tragic disappearance in 1847, and the numerous expeditions sent out to find what had happened to him and his 129 fellow-heroes, that led to the opening up of the great north. After eight years of fruitless search and the outlay of three billion dollars (yes, billion; see page 308) the British Government officially admitted defeat and struck the names of those who had set out in the *Erebus* and *Terror* off the Navy List.

But many private expeditions followed, notably those financed by Lady Franklin until her death in 1875. Amundsen in 1903, and Rasmussen in 1923, were among those who added bits to the solution of the mystery. But nothing was ever found of Sir John's mortal remains.

With the thought of Arctic Canada being a potential battleground, Lambert concludes his book thus: "May the spirit of Franklin, the spirit of enterprise, duty, loyalty and courage, stand ever on guard to protect the Great White North for which he gave his life!"—*J.B.*

FRUITFUL CONTROL

MY GRANNY VAN—by George Sessions Perry —*McGraw-Hill—$3.25.*

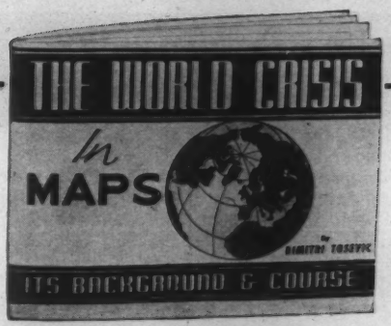
YOU ARE a cold fish indeed if "My Granny Van" doesn't succeed in bringing tears, both kinds, to your eyes. Granny Van is a lovable old autocratic sinner full of "egomania, and occasional strange, rare tenderness." For one to live with her involves a lifetime struggle for at least the partial possession of one's own soul.

Everyone who comes within her orbit winces under her stinging tongue and is exasperated at her deception. No one will "take her in" when you want to go on an extended vacation, so unstable is her reputation in Rockdale, Texas. When her own sister Bess, heavily bribed by the author, finally capitulates and agrees to put up with her for one summer, she has to give up or lose her sanity. Granny is ejected.

At Christmas-time it was Granny Van's custom to send out a sizeable stack of letters to potential gift-offerers, listing some article she believed they might, "by straining a little," be able to afford for her. For Granny, Yuletide was not simply a season of indiscriminate present-exchanging. It was a season of "controlled fruitfulness."

"My Granny Van" is Grade-A Special for humor and gentle satire. At the same time it would be difficult to name anything that comes close to matching the pathos of the last chapter. The author, George Sessions Perry, really lives in Rockdale and already has to his credit four novels and six works of nonfiction, besides numerous short stories. This little book would be enough to establish his reputation were it to need any establishing. If Hollywood ever gets round to "doing" it, the obvious person to play the lead would be Marjorie Main.

—*E.P.*



THE WORLD CRISIS IN MAPS
By Dimitri J. Tosevic

These comments reflect the nation-wide interest in the book.

"MAPS THAT MATTER . . . . One of the most illuminating pieces of cartography that we have ever seen . . . .'The total blackout' of man's freedom is on its way . . . . 'a blackout which now only the superlative united efforts of the free nations can resist'."—B. K. Sandwell, *Saturday Night.*

"MAPS TO WAKE DEMOCRATS . . . . Here is a book of Maps which vividly set out how Communist totalitarianism gains in the world . . . meant to wake democrats to the peril . . . . it will be read and studied in all parts of Canada . . . . The facts are undeniable as shown by the Maps."—Wellington Jeffers, *The Globe and Mail.*

"LIKE TNT AND RDX, The World Crisis in Maps packages much in little."—W. L. McGeary, *Toronto Daily Star.*

WEALTH OF INTEREST. "For the student of international affairs particularly, *The World Crisis in Maps* will serve as an excellent reference book, while it holds a wealth of interest for the man in the street."—F. X. Jennings, *The Montreal Gazette.*

"BATTLE OF IDEAS IN MAPS. The World Crisis in Maps shows in most graphic and convincing way, exactly what has been going on in Europe and Asia, and is still going on under Communist pressure, since 1918."—James Scott, *The Toronto Telegram.*

"Presents the stark facts in a series of 14 maps with vividness and conviction. The author, a first-class political student."—*Canada's Weekly.*

"Gives a pictorial presentation of present-day political conditions unique in its brief form."—*Vancouver Province.*

At Your Bookseller's, 85 cents

The Ryerson Press Est. 1829 *Publishers, Toronto*

A name with great associations . .

GRENFELL*

RAINCOATS
GOLF JACKETS
SPORTSWEAR

★ So called after Sir Wilfred GRENFELL of Labrador for whom this cloth was originally woven, after long research for a material which would combine warmth, comfort, light-weight and weather protection. Since then, leaders in the fields of sport, exploration and scientific research have adopted GRENFELL garments as standard wearing apparel.

Grenfell Cloth is available in Canada only in Garments made by

DEACON BROTHERS Limited, Belleville, Ontario

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK
Bigger than Ever — 148 pages
32 PAGES IN FULL COLOR

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT.

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!

With the expert help of Wolsey Hall Postal Courses, you can obtain a Degree from the University of London (Eng.). No attendance at lectures required; only 3 exams to pass. Over 11,000 successes at London exams 1935-47. Prospectus from O. L. Clarke, B.A., Director of Studies, Dept. OS. 29.
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

people

All in a Good Cause

■ In Kingston, Ont., dairy owner **C. L. Boyd,** announced that all future profits of the company would go to its 23 employees. Said he: "It is the very least I could do. During the war years high taxes left me in such a position that my employees had to be content with low wages. I am deeply appreciative."

■ The will of a former British Army officer, **Captain Bertrand Stewart,** establishes a $250 prize annually for the best essay by a Commonwealth serviceman or veteran. This year's subject chosen by the British Army Council: "Surprise Is Among the Most Potent Factors in War"; entries must reach the War Office, London, before June 23.

■ The egg-eating craze has spread to Ontario. **Jack Kuehner,** a 165-lb. mattress-maker of Toronto, downed 24 three-minute eggs in two minutes, 53 seconds, after eating a normal supper which included 1½ lbs. of sausages. The Vancouver crown was won last week by **G. R. Wilson** (36 eggs in 37 minutes. See *By and Large*). Mr. Wilson is employed by the BC Poultry Industries Council currently waging an all-out eat-more-eggs campaign which might signify that Mr. Wilson's effort was not altogether unpolitical.

WILSON: *A matter of politics?*

Travelers

■ In Hong Kong, External Affairs Minister **"Mike" Pearson** told a press conference that Canada would have to make a decision soon on recognition of Red China. There are four Canadian officials, he said, still in Communist Chinese territory. Although Pearson's flight schedule was tight, radio operator Flt. Lt. **R. McKee** of Port Dalhousie, Ont., found time for sightseeing (see cut).

RADIO OP: *Aloft in Ceylon.*

■ Canada's top portraitist, **Yousuf Karsh** told the Canadian Club of Montreal that he considered the Pope "the greatest force in the world for peace today". In Europe he found Canada not only liked and admired, but "trusted implicitly".

■ In Toronto "Mr. Travel of Canada," **D. Leo Dolan,** was presented with a scroll and gifts by 200 Canadian and U.S. leaders as a tribute to his work as Canada's Ambassador of Goodwill.

This triple-action Burroughs slashes accounting time and cost

Because it's the only typewriter-accounting machine that computes by direct mechanical multiplication (not repeated addition)—this Burroughs really slashes the time and cost of handling accounting work.

On payroll, for example, employee earnings are calculated . . . employee statement and check written . . . employee ledger and payroll register posted—*all in one fast, simple operation.*

On billing, invoices are completely written and calculated in less time than it would ordinarily take just to copy them!

The machine automatically computes and prints complete answers . . . remembers each result, totals all results, computes and prints the total or net.

This Burroughs is just one of a family of typewriter-accounting machines adaptable to full-time work on one job or part-time work on many. Find out how much they can do for you in saving time and cutting costs. Call your local Burroughs man today, or fill in and mail the coupon.

WHEREVER THERE'S BUSINESS THERE'S **Burroughs**

Mail this coupon today

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OF CANADA, LIMITED • WINDSOR, ONT.

Send me information on the application of Burroughs Typewriter-Accounting Machines to:

☐ Billing ☐ Payroll ☐ Budgetary Control ☐ Accounts Receivable ☐ Sales Statistics
☐ Purchase and Payment Records ☐ Cost Records ☐ Stores and Material Accounting.

Name_____

Address_____ SN-4

education

LOW LEVEL

THE FACULTY of Trinity College, University of Toronto, received an academic jolt recently. Their freshmen are grammatically ignorant — a fact quite likely true in the other colleges, too.

The results of a classroom test of 140 freshmen students were "scandalous", in the opinion of Dr. Arthur Barker, head of Trinity's English Department. The test included knowledge of grammar, punctuation and sentence structure; it was considered elementary by the English staff. Only 10 per cent of freshmen had satisfactory knowledge of mechanics of their own language; 65 per cent showed varying degrees of incompetence; 25 per cent were "impossibly bad."

Students were given two long paragraphs to punctuate and 14 sentences (grammatically incorrect or faulty in construction) to correct. Punctuation results were generally better than the grammar. But there was great uncertainty about the comma. It was generally used too freely. In grammar, 50 per cent missed the dangling participle in "Walking across Bloor Street, an automobile knocked him down". About 8 per cent saw nothing wrong with "He gave Jane and I a wedding present".

The students were also asked to write an essay on one of the stock subjects, to permit the faculty to judge practical work. Results were slightly better than in rest of test.

Author Philip Child, on the experiment as Chancellor's Professor of English at Trinity, credits some poor showing to obvious nervousness of students. But, as he also points out, the nervousness was probably due, in part, to the fact students lacked confidence in their ability.

"We were shocked by results," says Dr. Barker. "It is fantastic that we should be required to teach a skill at the university level that we should be able to use with facility."

Where lies the fault? The obvious answer is, in the high school curriculum. High school teachers themselves realize that. They agree that not enough time is spent on English instruction. And Dr. Barker sees a direct relationship between the shortening of English instruction time in high schools and the deterioration of correct grammatical expression. Only in the past ten years, he points out, has the problem of inefficiency arisen, and it coincides with encroachment of other high school subjects on English classes.

At one time ten periods of English (including literature and composition) were mandatory in Ontario high schools. Then one period was replaced with vocational guidance, another with health education. Now the average is five periods a week, of which only two deal with composition in the "clinical" sense.

Dr. Barker believes that high school classes are too large. Grammar cannot be taught in lump doses. The teacher should be able to work with the individual to discover individual problems.

Trinity has attempted to do something about the low level of student grammar. Those students whose work on the test was unsatisfactory were turned over to tutors; those whose weekly reports did not show improvement were given an 8-week elementary course, two hours a week, on grammar and remedial composition. This is believed to be the first straight grammar course ever given in a Canadian university. "I'm afraid," says Dr. Barker, "that it will become an annual procedure."—*W.F.*

■ The teaching of geography has developed rapidly in the universities since its importance was recognized during the last war. Even so, Canada is still 20 years behind the United States which acknowledged the value of mature geography after World War I. The importance of the inclusion of geography in Canadian universities, as a basis for world understanding, owes much to the energy and enthusiasm of Taylor (Toronto), Pleva (Western Ontario), Kimble (McGill), Watson (formerly McMaster), Brouillette (Montreal).

At the University of British Columbia, for example, 800 students are enrolled in 10 geography courses; only slightly less than the number at the University of Toronto, despite UBC's smaller university enrollment.

■ The Mechanical Building of the University of Toronto has been completed at a building cost of $1,000,000; the furnishings and equipment at an additional $138,000.

■ "The Branch Creek schoolmarm is wrestling with a severe cold, also the postmaster."—*Coquitlam Herald.*

—Gordon Jarrett

DR. A. E. BARKER, *Dr. Philip Child, Provost R. S. K. Seeley, Prof. R. K. Hicks.*

TCA offers lowest ROUND-TRIP fares in history for air travel to EUROPE

Special 15-DAY EXCURSIONS
(In effect until Mar. 31st)

SAVE $259.00
(Based on Regular Round-Trip Fares Montreal-London)

Never before has there been such a Trans-Atlantic travel bargain. On 15-day Montreal-London round trips, for example, travellers pay $407.00, saving $85.80 over 60-day excursion fares and $259.00 over regular round-trip fares.

Plan that overseas trip *now* and take advantage of the lowest fares ever offered. Daily flights by TCA's great 4-engined "North Star" Skyliners from Montreal to London, Prestwick or Shannon; onward connections to the Continent.

Your choice of 3 Trans-Atlantic travel plans —
(based on Montreal-London return)

*Plan 1 — 15-day Excursions — $407.00 return
Plan 2 — 60-day Excursions — $492.80 return
Plan 3 — Regular Round Trip Fares — $666.00 return
*(Passenger must leave European destination not later than fifteenth day after Montreal departure.)

Fly TCA

Special 15-Day Excursion Fare
MONTREAL - LONDON
and RETURN
$407.00
Full information from any TCA Ticket Office or your Travel Agent

Especially attractive for Holy Year travel to ROME and other Continental points.

TRANS-CANADA Air Lines
INTERNATIONAL • TRANS-ATLANTIC
TRANSCONTINENTAL

WHENEVER conversation turns to good grooming and feminine loveliness, you will hear the name Beauty Counselors. The most fascinating women of three continents depend on Beauty Counselors' sensible skin care for their lasting, day-to-day loveliness.

These secrets of true loveliness may now be yours for the asking. Just fill in the coupon below for a complete presentation, at our expense, in the privacy of your own home. If you would like more information on Beauty Counselors, we will be glad to send it.

Accepted for Advertising in the Canadian Medical Association Journal

Beauty Counselors

OF CANADA LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

London, Eng. • Paris • Milan
Detroit • New York • San Francisco

Please check your preference below and mail to BEAUTY COUNSELORS OF CANADA LIMITED WINDSOR, ONTARIO

I am over 21.

☐ I am interested in your Home Presentation. Without obligation, please send me the name of my personal Beauty Counselor.

☐ I would like to know more about Beauty Counselors. Please send me additional information.

☐ Please tell me how I may become a Beauty Counselor.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

_____

CITY_____

PROVINCE_____

intermission

The Poor Axolotl

by Joan Cavers

LAKE Xochimilco (you know, the one close by Mexico City) is full of Axolotls. The Mexicans used to eat them. Perhaps they do now. But I didn't go to Mexico to meet my Axolotl. I went much further, across the Atlantic to Brighton, to George the Fourth's Pavilion of Chinese insanity. I wandered all through those wild unbearable rooms with their dragons, and gold and scarlet and orange, and pots three feet high, and lamps like pagodas, savoring the atmosphere of Prinny and his friends (were they bored, I wonder, by the end of a week, when the rapture of novelty had begun to wear thin?), and by way of mental rest I entered the museum.

Here, in a quiet by-water, I met the Axolotl (the albino variety), with its depressingly human face all distorted with boredom and claustrophobia. The Axolotl's name is Aztec, but the Axolotl himself is but a creature in suspension, he is half way to being a Salamander. Man can retain him in the larval form at will—make his situation less watery, and he will metamorphose into a Salamander at once. (There were some Axolotls in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris who staged an unexpected mass-metamorphosis in 1865.)

My pale Axolotl friend marched up and down in his tiny tank, his long pink ears fanning gently in the water, his poor blank face staring into mine. "Brighton!" he seemed to say. "What is Brighton to me? Who was George the Fourth, or Prinny, or Florizel, or whatever you call him . . . and those frightful bulbous domes! . . . I can see them from here . . . I want to be a Salamander, a happy Mexican Salamander, not an Axolotl under duress. Think! I shall never get out of this museum. I shall mouth and stare at hundreds of faces, till I am old, and die, without ever growing up."

I went away feeling very sad. I have felt sad about the Axolotl on and off ever since. If he had been the color of a lizard—grey and green and black. But pink—! It is such a human color, and he had such a human expression.

INCONGRUITY is frequently stimulating, and there is no doubt that, quite apart from the pity engendered in me by the Axolotl's sorrowful countenance, he was rendered immensely interesting by being encountered just next door to the Brighton Pavilion. An Axolotl in Lake Xochimilco? Why not? There is the burning desert and flaming sun natural to a Salamander, and if he prefers to remain in his watery element, he may. *Chacun à son goût*, etc. He is at liberty to leap from the cooling fluid and embrace the devouring heat any time he feels disposed. But in Brighton of the Regency terraces, engaged pilasters and tall windows, with its recollections of the Prince Regent and the bathing boxes, and Mrs. Thrale, and all the fashionable company from London darting about behind their smart horses, and the final stamp of "period", the Pavilion — why there the Axolotl is as rare and noticeable as the bouquet of fine coffee tasted after grapes.

The other day I read something in the library that brought my Axolotl back into my mind. I found that Axolotls of any age can be metamorphosed by the administration of thyroid. At once I longed to dose that dismal prisoner and make him the promised flame-impervious Salamander. (But then I read on and discovered that Salamanders don't care for passing through fire; they like the damp.) I wondered about the bold creatures at the Jardin des Plantes. Was it thyroid or lack of water that caused them to become Salamanders? (I wonder how you know the difference?)

IS IT any consolation to an Axolotl, in his darker moments, to reflect that among the human beings who treat him so badly he at least bears an ancient and honorable name, derived from the language which gave us such lovely sounds as *Popocatepetl, Atzcapotzalco, Tenochtitlan and Tlatelulco?* (It also gave us tomato, chocolate and coyote!)

Well, there it is. I still feel a pang when I think of the poor creature in that museum in Brighton. His lot seems worse than that of other Axolotls compelled to turn Salamander because inquisitive humans drain the lake to watch the metamorphoses. (They do seem to be disgracefully imposed upon). I wish you could have seen his face . . . There was a world of human sorrow in that smooth pink globe.

Announcing the opening of Bermuda's gayest hotel: The Castle Harbour

"All the advantages of a European holiday and none of its drawbacks"

COME TO BERMUDA for the opening of The Castle Harbour on March 27, and stay at a continental playground within five hours of Canadian cities. The hotel has been completely re-modeled and re-decorated by Joseph Huston of New York. It will be Bermuda's gayest, most luxurious, most fabulous hotel. No passports, no visas, no rationing. Only sunshine, and good food, and laziness. Just five hours by air. By sea, five delightful days from Canada or two from New York.

You can loaf in the sun at The Castle Harbour's private beach where the sand is flecked with pink coral. You can swim in the hotel's magnificent pool. You can play golf and you can play tennis. You can watch the pageantry of this lovely old Colony, with its bewigged judges in solemn procession, its Royal Governor and his ceremonial military guard.

You can shop in The Castle Harbour's great Arcade of shops—fantastic devaluation bargains in English china, Scottish woolens, tweeds, leather goods, perfumes and sweaters.

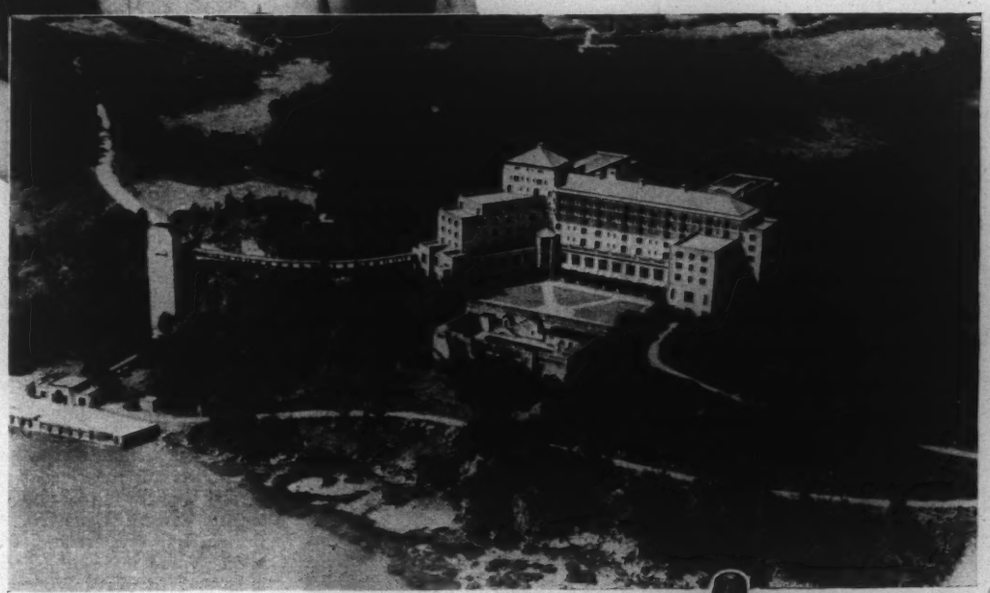
At night you can dine (evening dress or informal) as the guest of the hotel's French Chef. And imported drinks are unbelievably inexpensive at The Castle Harbour.

After dinner you can dance, indoors or under the stars, to the music of a top name band. Or you can see movies in the hotel's private projection room.

The hotel staff is almost entirely European—first-class French chefs, and a continental management which is determined to give you the time of your life.

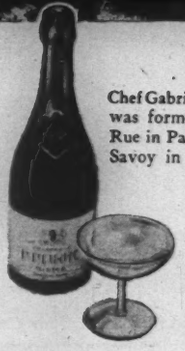
* * *

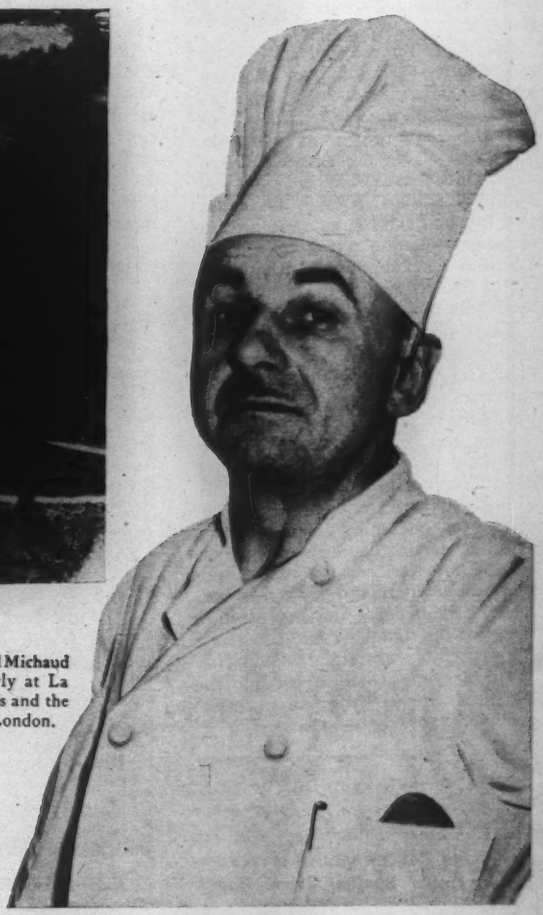
RATES START at $16.50 a day per person, American plan. Nearly all the 300 newly-decorated rooms at The Castle Harbour command spectacular water views. Opens March 27.



The Castle Harbour, where the happiest honeymoons are spent, is built high on a hill that divides the lovely blue waters of Castle Harbour and Harrington Sound. Surrounded by semi-tropical gardens. Saturated with an atmosphere of leisurely, luxurious charm.

Now open and under the same inspired management, but at lower rates, is the **St. George Hotel**, a friendly and comfortable inn overlooking the 17th century town of St. George's. Private beach and own golf course. Ideal for families.





Chef Gabriel Michaud was formerly at La Rue in Paris and the Savoy in London.

For reservations and information about both The Castle Harbour and the St. George, consult your TRAVEL AGENT, or write: Booking Office, 345 Madison Avenue, 12th Floor, New York City. Telephone MUrray Hill 9-5416.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Dollars, Pounds . . . and Women

by Byrne Hope Sanders

WHEN THE PRICE of eggs tumbled, women were delighted. Every time I go shopping I hear them gloating in front of the egg counter. "Isn't it wonderful?"

But the lower price of eggs—even at floor price—is a symptom of a very serious sickness in our economy. Because back of the pleasant fact that we can have more eggs on our breakfast tables—is the unpleasant fact that we pay less because England can't pay anything for them. Back of the reason why England can't buy our eggs is an economic situation which may cause a serious depression. And what's the use of cheaper eggs if the head of the household has a cut in salary?

We're not selling our eggs to England because of a very simple, homey, fact. The United Kingdom, our best customer, hasn't enough dollars to buy them. She has plenty of pounds, shilling and pence. But we can't use that kind of money. We must have dollars for our produce.

England hasn't enough dollars because, for one thing, we Canadians are not buying enough from her. During the war, because of the submarine warfare, and the fact that war-torn England could not manufacture many of the things we had been buying from her, we turned to the U.S. for these goods, and so got into the habit of buying from that market relatively more and more.

And, we are buying more from the U.S. absolutely too. For our population has increased considerably and we all have much more money to spend than in the pre-war period.

In effect, we find we must pour our silver dollars into the U.S. to pay for what we buy there and we expect to get these dollars to pour there from our old customer the U.K. She in turn needs to get dollars from us and she can't get them unless we lend or give them—or exchange them for British goods.

It is true that we have always bought more from the U.S. than we have sold there and sold more to the U.K. than we have bought, but during the war years, we widened the gap far too much for our own good economically. England can't buy our eggs. Nor our apples. She's trying to cut the price she pays for our cheese. There are fears that she'll have to buy all her pulp and paper elsewhere. All of this will have a bad effect on Canada's income — unless something is done about it.

It's in order to tackle the problem on a business-to-business basis that the Dollar Sterling Trade Board has been set up. Mr. James Duncan, CMG, President of the Massey-Harris Company Ltd., is the chairman. On the Board sit fourteen leaders in Canadian affairs. They represent the main aspects of Canada's economic life — industry, labor, agriculture, transportation and so on. I sit on the Board representing the consumer. Membership on the Board is, of course, in a voluntary capacity.

"Deb"

Our big job is to act in an advisory capacity to the Dollar Export Board in England. It's known over there as "Deb" and is composed of leading industrialists. They are working to persuade firms in England to do more selling in Canada. In many ways they have a more difficult job than we have —because most English firms have long waiting lists of orders in the sterling countries. "Deb" is working to persuade them to shelve some of these orders and develop new markets in Canada, often under very difficult conditions. The manufacturers don't even get the dollars. The U.K. Government takes them—and pays the firm in sterling.

Members of the Canadian Board live in every part of Canada and are working, often very informally, through big industrial avenues. A number of Working Committees in the various fields have been established. We're available too to give information and advice to English firms on a business-to-business basis. In addition the Board plans to initiate a number of positive programs to increase the flow of dollars to the U.K. —and so back to us. It's a job in which men of goodwill and farsightedness are working together—in the U.K., in the United States, and in Canada.

Why hasn't England got enough dollars? It's a fascinating story—as human as the budgetting in your own family.

Take a look at the world. We live and trade in a system of buying and selling goods in all parts of it.

Canada, like most countries, produces or manufactures for her own population first. We export the surplus to other countries, and buy from them the things we need. We pay for what we buy, with the money made through our exports.

For one hundred years, prior to World War I, this system of multilateral trade, meaning "many-sided" trade, was the general system.

Great Britain, following the Industrial Revolution, developed into a trading state, greater than any other in history. We think of the U.S. as a colossus of finance—but the U.S. has never traded abroad to the extent that England did.

For England bought raw materials from countries around the world, and shipped back manufactured goods to help pay for the raw products. I use the word "help" because the money the U.K. made by selling her manufactured goods usually paid only about one-third of the cost of the raw materials she bought.

She made up the money she needed for this purpose in other ways. Among them was the rental for freight in her vast network of shipping, and, as the years passed, she invested vast sums of money in other countries. Income from these foreign investments was very large.

World's Banker

It became natural for countries using sterling, to turn to Britain for capital and banking facilities. She became the banking centre of the world, and the biggest market for primary products. This loose system which, like the eternally-quoted Topsy "just growed", was a natural and informal association between trading countries.

The first setback it received was World War I, when the devastation of Europe and the exhaustion of its people marked the end of an era. The U.K. struggled on until 1931 when she left the gold standard. Countries doing business around the world, had to decide whether to peg their currencies to the pound or the dollar. Those which chose the pound became known as the "sterling bloc". This "bloc" is made up of the Commonwealth (except Canada) plus Eire, Burma, Iraq and Iceland. It contains a quarter of the world's population, is an area of free unfettered trade.

In the struggle after World War I, the New World helped the Old, by making gifts and loans—but it raised its tariffs against trade with the Old World, especially in the depression.

Then came World War II. The U.K. threw all its resources into the struggle without thought of the long-term consequences.

The physical damage both human and material was, as we know, terrific. For six years houses, factories, warehouses, and transport centres were destroyed on a scale unparalleled

—Gordon Jarrett

MORE AND CHEAPER EGGS *for Canadians: Symptom of an unpleasant fact?*

BYRNE HOPE SANDERS, CBE, well-known editor, was Director of the Consumer Branch of Wartime Prices and Trade Board; is only woman on Dollar Sterling Trade Board.

in history. Hundreds of thousands, too, were spent, as were spent in Canada, on unproductive war materials. Millions of men and women using these war materials had to be fed and clothed by others.

Thousands upon thousands of tons of British shipping were sunk. Rebuilding takes time; and meanwhile the U.K. has lost an astronomical number of dollars from this source.

Equally disastrous to its dollar finances was the fact that, during the early years of the war, the U.K. liquidated millions of its investments around the world to buy North American food, guns, tanks, planes, ships, before Lend Lease and Mutual Aid were introduced.

Since the war's end, with its dollar revenues cut drastically from both shipping and foreign investments, the U.K. in company with other European countries, has been receiving loans and gifts from the New World. But experience has proven that it isn't the answer. A series of worsening crises has shown that it's like loaning money to a man who is broke, without giving him a chance to earn money by his own work.

At present the Marshall plan is helping to fill up the dollar gap but this ends in 1952.

It's in preparation for that situation that the U.K. has been cutting down on its spending in the dollar countries. We are affected immediately.

Women Play a Part

It's our problem, first and foremost, because while we're the 25th in size according to population—we're the world's third biggest trader!

Our biggest overseas market is the U.K. If we can't sell our primary produce there, we'll have difficulty in finding a market elsewhere, anywhere near as great. Because we are so close to the U.S. in every way, our production is very much like theirs. They naturally don't want to import from us produce that is surplus in their own country.

The hopeful thing about it is, that experts agree that it is a problem which can be conquered, if enough of the right people think about it—and do something about it.

We have increased our purchases from the U.S. since pre-war days from 60 per cent to 70 per cent. All we need to do is to divert a certain proportion of that amount back to the U.K.

Women, as the buyers of consumer goods, can do a great deal to help by understanding the situation, and buying from the U.K. wherever possible those items it produces so well.

As the program of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board develops you'll be hearing much more about it. As the consumers of the nation you know, at the very start, that there's no sense in a depressed price of eggs and bacon, cheese and wheat, if it means a loss in our national income, lower rates of pay and heartache all 'round.

We say to the U.K.: "Buy our goods!"

The U.K. says to us: "Fine — if you'll give us a chance to earn some dollars to pay for your goods. The best way for us to earn them is to sell a little more to you!"

Simple, isn't it?

Daughters:

BIRTHDAY FOR IODE

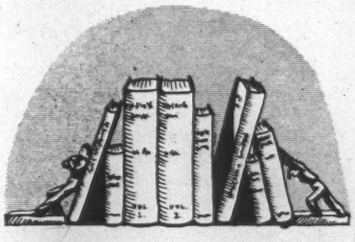
THIS WEEK The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire celebrates its birthday. There will be 50 candles on the cake, and the anniversary of what is one of Canada's most potent women's groups will be celebrated by 32,000 members in 923 chapters in Canada. The Order is organized in Bermuda, Bahamas and India. In England it is associated with the Victoria League; in United States, with the Daughters of the British Empire.

The IODE, a "voluntary, patriotic, non-sectarian, non-political and philanthropic organization", has its busy fingers in a good many pies, all of them directly or indirectly concerned with fostering Commonwealth unity. Nor does the Order confine itself to patriotic declarations — it backs its convictions and actions with substantial amounts of cash.

Susie Sorabji

Example of this is St. Helena's School at Poona, India. The IODE in Canada raised $27,470 to erect a Canadian wing (recently completed) to the school. This was a direct result of a visit to Canada in 1905 of one of India's most remarkable educationists, Susie Sorabji.

In 1905 on a visit to Toronto, she learned of the work of the IODE and returned to India enthusiastic for the Order. She organized the Kaisir-i-Hind Chapter of the IODE in Poona, and was its Regent until her death in 1931.



Races in Harmony

The chapter is still flourishing, carrying on in much the same way as do its counterparts in Canada, working always for the betterment of laws for women and children in India.

St. Helena's School, founded by Miss Sorabji and her mother, represents a great experiment in India. It is international and co-educational. Started with 30 pupils and one teacher, the school now has over 20 teachers and 250 pupils. Classes range from kindergarten to the School Certificate Examination of Cambridge and the Matriculation of the University of Bombay. The school is unique in that all classes of India's complicated social structure of seven races as well as Europeans, both boys and girls, learn together in perfect harmony. Girls who would have been secluded at an early age are allowed to continue their education at this school.

In St. Helena's School, English is the medium of instruction; history, literature, geography, science, mathematics and psychology are among the

Fragrant Tribute to Your Valentine

My Love

by Elizabeth Arden

A valentine filled with the fragrance of romance . . . Elizabeth Arden's enchanting new fragrance, "My Love", in her precious Perfumair . . . saying eloquently "I Love You." A perfect travel-with-you, pocket or purse flagonet. Just tilt it gently . . . touch it to arm, throat, and immediately the lovely perfume spreads. When she wears it, she'll love it, and you!

Perfumair . . . with simulated jewel-set top and fitted into a neat suede-cloth case 3.00

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

Dresses

Suits Coats

Accessories

JOAN RIGBY

54 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

Store MI. 4969 — Accessory Dept., MI. 7636

Breakfront

Built to your own specifications, this beautifully hand-finished piece may be had in either solid mahogany or walnut. The versatility of this handsome piece will enhance the room you have in mind.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED

Designers & Makers of Fine Furniture

647-649 YONGE ST., TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1883

NEW WING *at St. Helena's, Poona, India, built with Canadian IODE funds.*

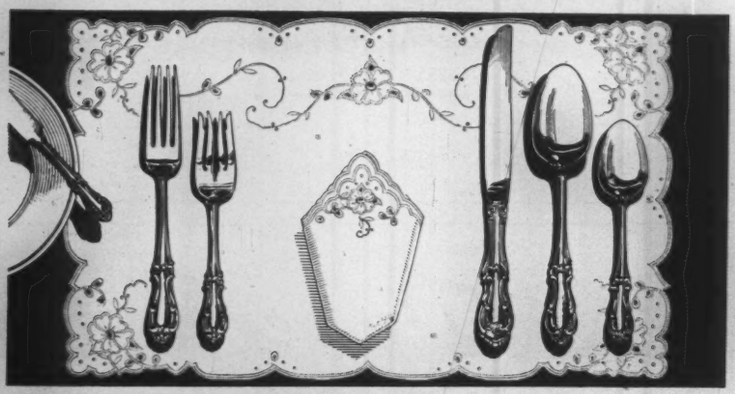
subjects that are taken along with a second language. The founder's rule was that "every child must also learn to read and write its own mother tongue."

Late in life Miss Sorabji transferred the school property to the Church Missionary Society as trustees in order that the work might be continued after her death. But she retained the burden of finance and upkeep while she lived. The school continues to be under the control of the Society and the principal, Miss Mabel C. Wilson, was sent from England to continue the work of Susie Sorabji.

In a country such as Canada, perhaps Miss Sorabji's work would not have been considered remarkable. But in India, half as large as the United States with over three times its population, its millions of people speaking no fewer than 225 languages, her task was a colossal one.

Miss Sorabji died in 1931 at the age of 62 years. All India mourned, and at her funeral could be seen all castes and creeds, old and young, tradesfolk, street beggars — she had been a friend to them all.

The new wing on St. Helena's School is the IODE's Canadian gift to the school as a memorial to one of India's great women, Susie Sorabji, and her work in fostering the ideals for which the IODE stands.



Glowing Loveliness the Silvo Way

The Silvo way—the safe, easy way to keep silver gleaming and beautiful—is recognized the world over. Gentle Silvo eases away all traces of dullness and tarnish, makes your precious silverware glow with loveliness. Because Silvo is made especially for silver, Silvo Liquid Polish is recommended by International Silver Company, makers of this beautiful new pattern, "Joan of Arc."

SILVO . . .
especially for silver

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

D-2

Brain-Teaser:

Guess What?

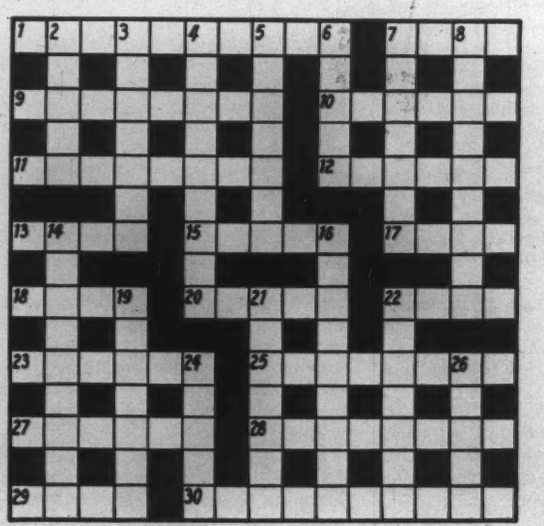
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Hearts and flowers, perhaps. (10)
7. See 4.
9. But the boat I man is not a prairie schooner. (8)
10. Mammals completely absorbed in absorbent papers. (6)
11. The mother wears two articles on her head, curse it! (8)
12. The poet appears to have been a nipper and a sort of babe to the end. (6)
13. Take Elsie back to find it. (4)
15. One to be for the race. (5)
17. Teas provide them. (4)
18. One from the United States. (4)
20. Apples under cover? (5)
22. Hit on the foot. (4)
23. Ian joins the R.A.F. to get a meal. (6)
25. This welcome gesture may end in a close up. (4, 4)
27. Ravel garment? (6)
28. It's usual for an extra to make it exceptional. (8)
29. See 4.
30. And that's all! (10)

DOWN

2. This, 16 will never come. (5)
3. Sleep with it. (under your pillow, perhaps.) (7)
4. 7 across, 29, 24. Winning solo pair? Of, but not under, the same suit. (3,6,4,4,3,3)
5. A big drop for countless drops. (7)
6. I get into beds backwards. (5)
7. Speed of a little bird? Treat it as an anagram. (7)
8. Tumblers may crack but won't break in these positions. (9)
14. Port in a pig's ear? No! (9)
16. It closed at midnight. (9)
19. Fish fork? (7)
21. Raw material, and a way to press it? (4, 3)
22. True to us? Natch! (7)
24. See 4.
26. No rooms up here, so get out, fathead! (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

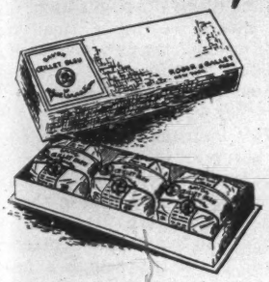
ACROSS

1. Diabolically
10. Not at once
11. Older
12. See 3
13. Gallon
15. Effendi
18. Red tape
20. Ear-ache
22. Panders
24. Pocket
26. Kerosene
30. Earth
31. Pot-pourri
32. Devil-may-care

DOWN

2. Istle
3. 12 and 8. Between the devil and the deep sea.
4. Lundi
5. Coed
6. Leopard
7. Yodel
8. See 3.
9. Printer's devil
14. Grip
16. Fur
17. Idem
19. Ape
21. Chekhov
23. Neozoic
25. Cured
27. Extra
28. Error
29. Opal (8)

Toilet Soap



Three handsome-size cakes, long lasting because Roger & Gallet Soap is solid, hard, dry throughout. In a choice of famous fragrances.

ROGER & GALLET

PARIS — LONDON — SYDNEY — BUENOS AIRES — NEW YORK

General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 84 St. Paul St. E., Montreal.

IT'S TIME!

TO WRITE FOR

Webb's 1950 Spring Garden Guide

CANADA'S MOST INTERESTING SEED CATALOGUE

FREE! WRITE TO-DAY!

EDWARD WEBB & SONS (CANADA) LTD.

TORONTO 145 KING STREET EAST Dept. SN-1 ONTARIO

Ideal Beauty Salon

W. O. WIEGAND

Permanent Waving : Beauty Culture

Hair Goods

58 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO KI. 1293

GOLD MEDALIST DIPLOMIST

Oriental Cream

GOURAUD

The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.

White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

So You're Going Abroad . .

Jean Bannerman, an experienced European traveller herself, gives first-hand advice on clothes, habits, money matters and many other things to help you get the most out of your trip to Europe this summer. Her full-page article offers a practical guide to greater comfort and enjoyment. Next week in

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Woman of the Week:

Mother of 15,000

by Margaret Ness

SHE'S *Canadienne*— knows only the odd word of English like "Okay": She's petite—only 5' 2¾" (insists on that extra ¾" with a gay laugh): she's 50 years old — admits it with a dimpled smile because she looks ten years younger: she has 15,000 children—all interested in *les arts*.

—Garcia Studio

Mme. Hector Perrier

Madame Hector Perrier is founder and active, non-paid President of Montreal's *"Les Amis de l'Art"*, an association founded to "teach members to appreciate beauty and cultural learning".

Sounds formidable. But translated it means arranging for members to have such advantages as free tickets or reduced prices for good concerts, art exhibitions, lectures: yearly passes to art galleries, museums; reduced rates on magazines and books. And those eligible include every child (French or English) up to age of 21 and students enrolled in recognized daytime schools up to age of 30. Registration fee is the large sum of 25 cents per year.

It all started in 1942 when an Exhibition of "500 Years of Dutch Art" came to Montreal. Madame Perrier was asked to get as many students as possible to visit the Exhibition. As Aline Perrier does nothing by half measures, 22,000 students showed up to see that Dutch Exhibition. Some students at *Université de Montréal* suggested it might be a good plan to have an association for young people, to keep them in touch with things cultural in the city.

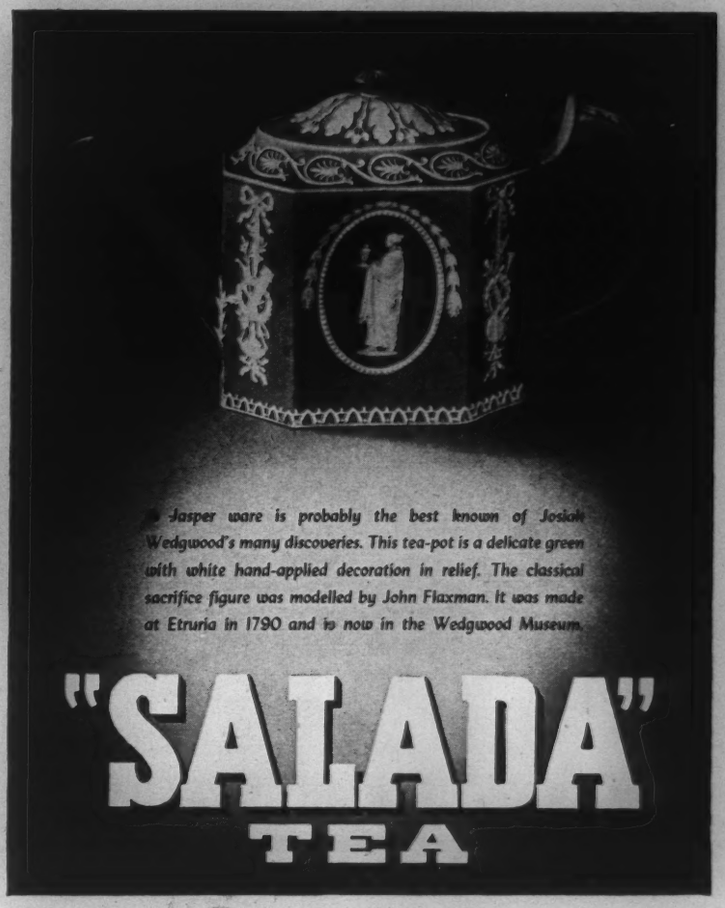
That was all Madame Perrier needed. The Association *"Les Amis de l'Art"* was on its way. From her charming lower flat (one of those old Montreal 2-family homes with outside stairs to upper flat) on St. Denis Street, Madame Perrier has watched the Association grow from 4,000 members in 1942 to over 15,000 at the beginning of the 1949-50 season.

When SATURDAY NIGHT visited Madame Perrier, she kept insisting that the story should be about *"Les Amis de l'Art"*. "It is the Association that is of interest," she said in her liquid French. "I, myself, am nothing. I merely have the pleasure of working for *'Les Amis'* and the students."

Good Works Plus

Certainly Madame Perrier is fired with an ideal of service. She goes to the Association's office (a room loaned by City of Montreal in a municipal building) every afternoon and she reads the newspapers primarily to line up future concerts and exhibitions for passes or reduced prices. But Madame Perrier is not one of those drab, self-effacing women who seem to have no existence aside from their "good works".

Madame Aline Perrier is a colorful, dynamic personality — full of


Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

SHE LOVES IRISH LINEN
. . . because she's a miser at heart!
Cute, sensible little miser! She knows that Irish Linen is not really luxury at all. Of course, Irish Linen damasks are gorgeous beyond words, but they're also durable beyond comparison. And that beautiful natural lustre of Irish Linen actually grows lovelier with washing. In lint-free towels that dry dishes faster, in dainty hankies and doilies, crisp, cool dress fabrics and pillow-slips too, Irish Linen is the practical fabric for daily living.
. . . IT'S LOVELY
IRISH LINEN
. . . IT LASTS

A suit with a simple silhouette, supple above the waist and straight as a string below; a little hat, dead level, very brisk in beige, very bright with flowers . . . that's Spring 1950! Its signs are everywhere throughout the fashion floors at EATON'S

enigmas. She dresses smartly in that chic French manner — yet she believes in individuality; "something different and personal" is her way of putting it and she points up her theory by always wearing a small hat, in style or not, perched on her pompadour-upswept hair. But as Association Secretary Jeannette Bergeron says: "On her it looks cute."

Her individualism is also apparent in her reasons for choosing colors. She doesn't "feel well" in green: prefers black, red or blue in that order.

The St. Denis flat is a perfect setting for her — and her contradictions. The living-room is a fusion of tapestry chairs, baby grand piano, twinkling crystal chandeliers, French Canadian landscapes — an ideal 18th century *salon*. And dominating the room on one wall is a beautifully artistic picture of a nude girl. Her bedroom combines modern streamlined furniture, including a low couch-daybed, with flower pictures and a lighted mystery-glass-ball.

Madame Perrier and her husband (Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec) have no children. It is a sadness for them. Ten years ago they adopted three almost-teen age children of friends. Now the children are grown up and the "daughter" is married. They come home to see the Perriers often, but it isn't like having them in the house. "So now I have only my students," says Madame Perrier with a sigh.

And the students have fared well. During the 1947-48 season, 23,137 tickets at reduced rates and 26,499 free passes were issued for concerts, recitals, theatre, operas, etc.; 5,100 yearly passes for museums and art galleries; 41,000 copies of the *Bulletin*, a weekly list of cultural activities mimeographed in French and English and distributed to educational institutions throughout the city.

Cash Contests

Through the years the Association has sponsored a number of contests. In 1947-48 there was one for Wind Instruments and one for Playwriting (further supplemented by two cash prizes from Gratien Gelinas, the beloved "Fridolin" of Montreal stage fame) and this year there is a Ballet Dance Competition (first prize, $200; second, $100) and a first-time-in-Canada Cartoon Contest (with same cash prizes).

The Association holds auditions for young singers, musicians, choirs and little orchestras wishing to appear on the Association's radio broadcasts. With the assistance of artists of high repute, classes and elementary courses are held in music and painting.

Madame Perrier was born in Montreal; educated at *L'Academie Visitation* under the supervision of *Les Dames de la Congrégation Notre-Dame*. Her interests in life—in her own order—are her Mother (deceased), her husband, *"les enfants"* and *"les arts"*. She is fond of ping-pong (another seeming contradiction for the Dresden-shepherdess woman), swimming and playing cards.

But as Madame says, it is *"Les Amis de l'Art"* which should be the story. She is right? *Mais non*. It is she and *"Les Amis"*—together that is the story.

the lighter side

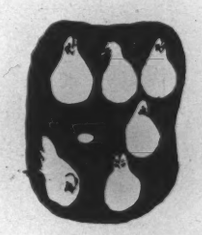
Home Economics

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"COME ON Thelma, eat up your egg," said Mrs. McGibbon, "There's a serious egg surplus and you have to do your part.

"What caused the surplus? Well it was probably partly because the mild weather started the hens laying eggs at a ruinous rate, and partly because we lost the British market, which means we have to eat all our eggs ourselves. So you'd better eat your egg now, because Mr. Gardiner has arranged that all the eggs we don't eat now will be stored and sold as surplus at the end of 1950. You wouldn't want to be eating that egg at the end of 1950, would you?

"Why can't they sell the eggs now? Because there was an egg-crisis and something had to be done right away. So the Government announced a Price Support Program to take care of the surplus. Some people say it's a very good policy and some people think it's a very bad one. Well no doubt it has its weak points but it's probably good in spots, like the curate's egg.



"Couldn't they have got rid of all those eggs without storing them? . . . Well, it's hard to say. Some people say that the egg-eating contests that are all the rage these days are really sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and that the Government is offering subsidies to people who can eat more than thirty-five eggs in twenty minutes. However you can't believe everything you hear in the chain stores.

"LET'S SEE, where were we? Oh yes, the egg-crisis. Well, Mr. Gardiner's policy took care of the crisis all right, only the trouble is you can go on postponing crises but you can't postpone eggs indefinitely. Come on, dear, eat it up. You don't like it soft-boiled? You ought to be glad it isn't postponed, or addled, or maybe nationalized.

"Think of all the little British children who would love an egg like that . . . No, we can't sell them our eggs because they can't pay for them. Of course we could lend them credits to buy our eggs but that would take a lot of money and we need the money to pay the subsidies on our egg surplus. You have to remember too that subsidies stimulate production which creates surpluses, which send prices down, so that you have to have more subsidies to take care of the surpluses. You can see we're going to need all our money, right here at home.

"Why don't they limit production? That's a very good question, because as everyone knows the scarcer the commodity the higher the price and the higher the price the healthier the market. This is known as the Economy of Scarcity which works more or less on the principle that it's better to raise prices than to raise crops. However we mustn't go too fast here and start confusing the nature of Economics with the Economics of Nature.

"FOR INSTANCE you can't tell a hen of the principle of the Economy of Scarcity and it's no use telling a good layer that if it wants to stay away from the chopping block it had better master the principle that one plus two equals zero. It will just go ahead and lay anyhow. Of course the producer can kill his hens in an egg-surplus period, but in that case we'd probably get a dressed poultry surplus. The question is, which comes first in the national economy, the chicken or the egg?

"If this were a really progressive era of course we'd have governmental experimental stations with trained scientists trying to develop champion non-layers, guaranteed not to produce more than one egg a month. I dare say that in time they could simply breed out those unbridled hens that go round upsetting the farm economy by laying an egg a day, and it would be as good as a subsidy for the farmer.

"It would be hard on the consumer of course but then everything's hard on the consumer. It's hard on us for instance to have to pay subsidies out of income tax in order to be able to pay higher prices for our eggs. That's the way it works, however.

"The only other problem we need to bother with is, what is Mr. Gardiner going to do with his egg surplus when the subsidies fall due? Well I suppose he can sell them off for egg-rolling contests, or maybe auction them to political groups who want them for the next election. Anyway he doesn't seem to be worrying about it much. As the saying is, no use counting your troubles before they are hatched.

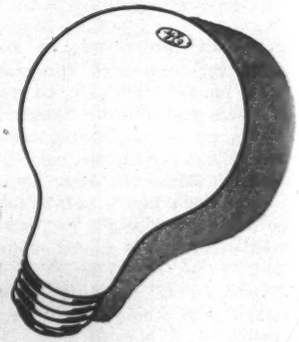
"Finished your egg, dear? Good. And come straight home from school because I'll have two nice scrambled eggs ready for your lunch."

As smooth as flower petals
. . . and "Tex-made" sheets are every bit as lovely. Their strong weave assures extra long life . . . their fine white finish gives extra beauty and softness. Ask for "Tex-made" sheets, they are available in four qualities (listed below) to suit all budgets.
Tex-made
FOUR STAR • BUNGALOW
WEARWELL • COLONIAL
Sheets
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

CREATE *New Beauty* in your living room

with low-cost

GENERAL ELECTRIC LAMPS



● Carefully planned lighting sets the mood of your home, so choose from the complete variety of G-E Lamps the kinds and sizes best suited to each room in the house.

And always buy G-E lamps in the new, protective 4-lamp carton. It's light and easy to carry, and it's always so handy to have "spare" lamps for replacements. In addition, the G-E monogram on every lamp in the package means . . .

They Stay Brighter Longer

1 . . . Use a long-lasting G-E 100-200-300 watt lamp in your trilight.

2 . . . Use G-E 25, 40, 60 and 100 watt general service lamps to provide correct amounts of light.

3 . . . Combine usefulness and beauty with G-E Fluorescent lamps in ceiling troffers, window valances.

4 . . . Downlights give a dramatic and intimate glow to the room and are useful supplements to other lighting sources.

5 . . . G-E Lamps inside mirror recess over mantelpiece or concealed in window valance, is a sample of achieving a rich decorative effect.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO . . . SALES OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Alberta Oil Sparks Growth Of Industrial Economy

Prairie Government Using Oil Revenue To Push A Program Of Industrial Development

by L. J. Rogers

A GROUP of men holding high office in the Province of Alberta are working day and night to bring about a revolution — an economic revolution that will transform their province from a source of raw materials into an industrial region that will dominate western Canada.

One of the key men in the Alberta planning team, J. E. Oberholtzer, Deputy Minister of Industries and Labor, set forth the Government's position to the writer something like this, "We realize that most of the other provinces have a long head-start on Alberta in the chase for new industries. We know that raw materials alone aren't enough to bring industries here, either — if development capital and markets aren't present, too. That's why the Government of this province is willing to go further in assisting new industries to become established here than perhaps any other government on the continent. We're dead set against any socialization of industry, of course—but we are willing to give substantial help to private enterprise in the job of developing and diversifying Alberta's economy."

To back up his claim, Oberholtzer pointed to the Alberta Industrial Corporation, and the Provincial Marketing Board, as services to new industry which no other province has yet established. The Industrial Corporation is empowered to give financial help to companies wishing to establish plants in Alberta, through loans ranging up to 50 per cent of the total investment capital required. (In the latest fiscal year, this body made loans totalling $2,671,500, received repayments of previous loans totalling $887,750.) The Marketing Board, as its name implies, helps Alberta industries meet marketing problems, and also to break supply and manufacturing bottlenecks.

Technical guidance is provided to both bodies by the Alberta Research Council, a government-financed body which works in cooperation with the University of Alberta. Liaison with municipalities, business groups and the general public is handled through the Industrial Development Board, a body made up of civic officials and government representatives.

All these activities are correlated and directed by two branches of the Provincial Government—the Department of Industries and Labor, and the Department of Economic Affairs.

How do all these boards and councils work, in actual practice—do they accomplish anything of importance? Here's one example, on which the writer gathered data from both sides, when the technique seemed to work out very well.

A middle-aged farmer at Radway, in northern Alberta, noticed that farmers often had to make a long trip into town, for the sole purpose of getting the blacksmith to sharpen the blades of their disc ploughs—a job which took only a few minutes, but one which most farmers lacked the equipment and skill to do themselves. So he designed a simple device operated from the power take-off on a farm tractor, by which discs could be sharpened on built-in emery wheels without any danger of doing the job wrong. The sharpener was small in size, and could be made to sell profitably at $15.

On a trial order from the Provincial Marketing Board, a young blacksmith's helper at High River, Alberta, built 100 of the sharpeners. The Board had the experts from the Research Council look them over, and when they gave the machine a technical OK, passed it on to the Department of Agriculture to adjudge its usefulness to the farmer.

As a final aid, the Board helped to arrange for the demonstration of the new device at rural fairs and other places where large farm groups could be reached. In the words of Oberholtzer, "Sales after that were remarkable."

This sort of assistance, of course, takes money—and lots of it. Fortunately for its program, money is one thing the Alberta Government has lots of these days. Certainly, on a per capita basis, it is the richest Provincial Government in Canada.

But money can't do everything. There are many types of industry which Alberta never expects to get. Experts reckon Alberta's best hope for industrial growth lies in following the three-stage Texas pattern—first, encouraging industries which equip or process the products of big primary moneymakers, oil and agriculture; second, bringing in by-product industries, like the great Texas chemical plants which use cheap waste or surplus materials from oil and agriculture; third, setting up industries to supply consumer goods to the bigger population that's grown up during stages one and two, and establishing basic industries, like steel, which the expanded market now warrants.

Today, Alberta seems to be making great progress in stage one, in spite of certain obstacles—and to have made some advances into stages two and three. Reviewed by industries Alberta's expansion program looks like this:

Oil and gas: On the processing side, in the past two years refining capacity has increased from 19,000 up to 45,000 barrels—and expansion now in progress will add another 20,000 barrels to this capacity in 1950-51, at a cost of over $25 millions. At this point, expansion will likely come to at least a temporary halt—since the pipeline to the Great Lakes will bar Alberta refined products from markets to the east of the Saskatchewan boundary, while capacity by that time will be sufficient to supply Alberta and BC.

On the supplying side, two Alberta firms are now supplying bentonite and talc for drilling mud to oil well-drillers; one British firm has opened an Alberta plant to make drilling bits; several U.S. branch offices, originally set up to distribute imported drilling supplies, now make complete items or components in Alberta; Alberta drilling contractors in 1949 drilled around $25 million dollars' worth of oil wells.

—NFB

ALBERTA COAL: *Oil brought competition, but also new industries, new hope.*

Agriculture: On the processing side, Alberta's biggest basic industry provides excellent prospects for further growth. In 1949, a huge new factory to process up to 1,700 tons of sugar beets per day was built in southern Alberta. At Calgary, the first distillery to be built between Vancouver and Toronto opened recently, with a capacity of 3,500 gallons of alcohol per day.

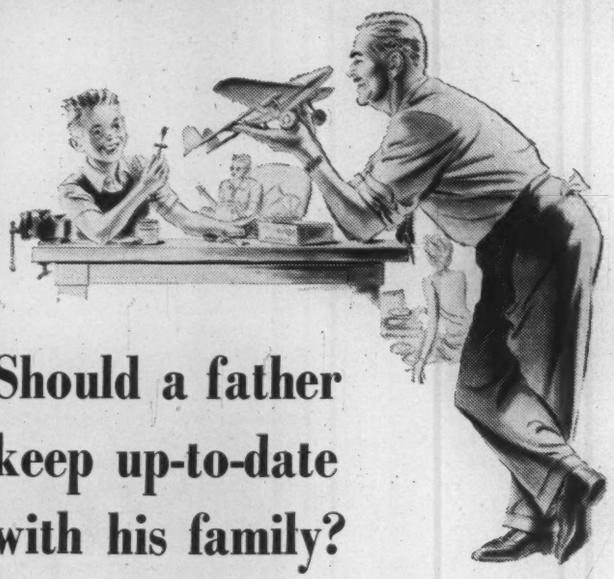
But further growth of an already thriving industry that includes meat packing, milk and vegetable canning and flour milling may be retarded by freight rates.

It costs $8.13 to ship a steer from the Alberta range to a Calgary packing plant, then send the meat to Vancouver. But to ship the live steer direct to Vancouver costs only $5.38. It costs almost the same to ship canned goods from Toronto to Van-

—CP

FOR THE BIG LINE: *The 20-inch pipe is U.S. made, but it gets oil to market.*

L. J. ROGERS, *a frequent contributor to SN's Business Front, reports from Alberta this week.*



Should a father keep up-to-date with his family?

Of course he should — in many different ways!

As the youngsters grow and develop new interests, every father should try to share them. And when the rest of the family want to go new places and do new things, he should say, "Count me in!"

More important, every father should also keep up-to-date with the family's *needs for life insurance* — needs which keep changing through the years.

A new addition to your family, for instance, may suggest the need for more life insurance. Or it may now be time to plan to use life insurance to help send a boy or girl to college. Or revise your programme so that it will provide more savings for retirement.

But to make these or any similar changes in your life insurance programme, *you need expert help.* And fortunately that help is always available to you through your life insurance agent.

He is trained to review all the facts related to any new life insurance problem that may confront you today. He knows just what policies will best meet those needs. And when he's made his analysis, you'll have a plan that's complete and up-to-date.

Rely on him! More than a million Canadian families have benefited by the advice of the modern life insurance company representative!

A Helpful Citizen in your Community

When a life insurance representative sells you a policy, *he also helps to improve your community.* For a large part of each life insurance dollar is put to work, through investments, to build schools, bridges, highways, industrial plants and many other projects that create jobs and make for better living.

You share in these improvements, made possible through the efforts of your helpful fellow-citizen — the modern life underwriter!

LIFE INSURANCE

. . . Guardian of Canadian Homes

A message from the more than fifty Life Insurance Companies in Canada

SN-129

couver, as from southern Alberta to Vancouver. (In spite of these drawbacks, total value of output in 1949 will run about $200 millions, almost three times value of crude oil output.)

On the supplying side, some business in the manufacture of farm implements has commenced in Alberta, but the high cost of raw materials, plus the low cost of shipping in manufactured implements from elsewhere, block progress here. In other lines, two plants opened in Calgary recently, to make cotton and jute bags for the flour and sugar industries.

Coal and forest industries: These last of Alberta's basic industries both have good prospects, although the immediate outlook is not too encouraging. The coal industry, threatened by a flood of crude oil, sees long-range hope in opening of eastern Canadian markets as a dollar-saving measure, and in establishment of basic industries, like iron and steel, in the province to use coal near the source.

Meanwhile encouragement is drawn from a report that a British company may build a big coke-briquetting plant which would open up new domestic-heating markets, and offer a wide range for chemical by-products.

Forestry

The forest industries see hope in reports that construction of a $10 million pulp and paper mill, with capacity for 200 ton daily newsprint output, will be commenced in Edmonton this spring, and that a plywood factory will be re-opened in that city soon.

Chemicals: In this "Second-Stage" by-product industry, Alberta points with pride to such newcomers as Calgary's war born ammonia plant, largest in Canada and described as the lowest-cost producer of nitrates on the continent. Out of surplus natural gas and electric power, the plant can make 230 tons of ammonia, 140 tons of ammonium nitrate, per day—and it exports 40,000 tons of its output each year to the United States.

Other signs of growth are the new $1 million salt plant at Lindberg in east-central Alberta, with 200-ton daily capacity, and the $6.5 million gas treatment plant Imperial Oil is building at Leduc, to process waste gas from that field, and produce a wide range of products.

Since the postwar campaign for new industries was started in 1947, new industries with a capital investment of around $100 millions have been brought to the province, and the total production from manufacturing has risen from $255 million in 1946 to an estimated $375 million in 1949. 1950 will be the biggest year for industrial growth that the province has yet seen, judging from present indications.

Looking further ahead, Alberta's planners see no slackening in the rate of expansion—if they can win the concessions they want in freight rates and U.S. tariffs. They even see the day when Alberta will produce her own iron and steel as not too far ahead—although one of them admitted to the writer, "It took Texas over 100 years to get a steel industry—and Alberta will only be 45 years old next September."

R. W. SHERK, of La Grange, Ill., has been appointed general parts manager at the new London, Ont., plant of General Motors Diesel Limited, it was announced by Robert E. Hunter, director of sales. Mr. Sherk, who was formerly with General Electric (U.S.A.), and Buda Engine Works, joined General Motors Electro-motive Division in 1937. His previous post was that of parts merchandising manager. He will live in London, where plant facilities will be completed this summer, providing a complete parts inventory and a well-rounded replacement parts service including major parts repair activity. Mr. Sherk is married, with two children.

T. N. SNYDER, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed general service manager for General Motors Diesel Limited, with headquarters in Montreal, it was announced by Robert E. Hunter, director of sales. Mr. Snyder joined General Motors Electro-Motive Division in 1938 and was, successively, operating instructor, service engineer and district engineer. He is married, with one daughter, and will live at Dorval, Que.

HEAR

Better—or Pay Nothing

Don't let deafness kill the joys of living. Do as hundreds of thousands have done. Let a home trial prove you can even hear a whisper. Here's Zenith's amazing guarantee—if any $200.00 hearing aid outperforms Zenith's newest, tiny, 6¾ oz. single-unit "Miniature" Radionic Hearing Aid in efficiency or economy, your *money back*—under our 10-Day Return Privilege. Only $75.00 complete, ready to wear. For authorized Zenith Hearing Aid Dealer in your locality, consult your classified telephone book; or write us for complete coast-to-coast dealer list. Free descriptive literature on request. Address—

Zenith Radio Corporation of Canada, Ltd.
Dept. 281C, Canada Trust Bldg.
Windsor, Ontario

Makers of World Famous Zenith Radio. FM and Television Sets

business angle

Oil Wealth—and Problems

OSCAR L. Chapman, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, says "Canada may have discovered in Alberta the biggest oil field ever found in North America", which is saying a lot in view of the fact that Alberta's known reserves are about 1,200,000,000 barrels at the present time, whereas known reserves of the United States total somewhere between 60 and 70 billion barrels.

But writer Sydney Morrell (SN, Jan. 31) said every oil company operating in Western Canada is convinced that all the fields so far discovered there are only local seepages from the greatest oil pool in the world, and the Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta's Minister of Lands and Mines, points out that the area involved is as big as the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, California and Louisiana combined. So Chapman might well be right, and it makes a very nice picture.

Except in one respect. That is the fact that Canada's big new flow of oil comes at a moment when the oil world is already embarrassed by recent sharp increases in supplies from various world areas. Despite the enormous increase in consumption in recent years, so many new fields have been discovered lately, in and out of North America, that stocks everywhere are unusually large, competition for markets has increased, production is being cut back in some areas, and prices are weakening. The overall average price for top gravity crude in the U.S. has been $2.65 a barrel until recently, but this is now tending to slip.

Scurry's Five New Fields

In the big Mid-Continent field, the regulatory authority last year cut the permissible flow by more than one million barrels daily, but the intended effect of this has been largely lost because of the continual bringing in of new wells. In Scurry County, West Texas, alone five new oil fields were discovered last year (geologists think that a single great reservoir of oil underlies them all), and this has resulted in a local price cut of seven cents a barrel. And there have been other smaller discoveries as well as enlarged production from older wells. The result is more cutbacks in production. Oil wells in the big East Texas field were allowed to produce on only 15 days in January, and are down this month to only 13 days.

As in Alberta, where production is held down to the daily consumptive capacity of the prairie market, between 60,000 and 65,000 barrels daily, the people hardest hit by the limitation are the small operators who need all the income they can get from production to carry loans incurred on drilling. However, Alberta is better off in this respect than East Texas owing to the foresight of Mr. Tanner's department, which from the beginning has kept a close supervisory eye on the financial responsibility of all operators and has seen to it that governmental requirements were understood and observed.

Alberta's oil producers will, of course, get some easement of the production limitation when the pipeline to Superior, Wisconsin, is completed, it is hoped by the spring of 1951. This will permit a daily production of about 150,000 barrels, which is a little more than Alberta's present productive capacity but may not be by that time.

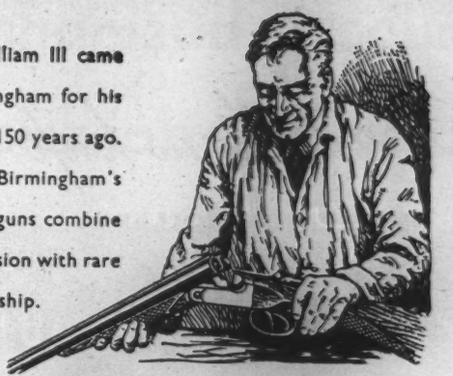
Market in U.S.?

If in fact Alberta's production of oil continues to expand at its recent rate (it has trebled in two years), the problem of markets will again press heavily at no distant date. The logical market for the then excess lies in the northwestern U.S. immediately across the border, but with a surplus of oil in the U.S. itself that becomes larger every day the prospect for winning this market is not bright.

With an eye on Alberta and other foreign fields, the smaller oil producers across the United States are already demanding protection in the form of tariff increases and import quotas. Importations of oil to the U.S. are expected to rise this year to around 850,000 barrels a day, well above the 1949 rate, and price-cutting in world markets could scarcely fail to affect U.S. prices. But the big U.S. refiners and the Government are inclined to oppose this demand, the former because they want to buy in the cheapest market and the latter because it wants to lengthen the life of U.S. oil resources.

Alberta producers now get $3.25 a barrel for their limited production in the prairie market, and it is estimated will get about $2.50 for their pipe line and tanker shipments to Ontario—on the basis of present U.S. prices. If U.S. prices fall, as it now appears they may, Alberta oil will have to meet that level as Eastern Canada will still obtain the major part of its needs from the United States.

by P. M. Richards



King William III came to Birmingham for his muskets 150 years ago. To-day, Birmingham's sporting guns combine fine precision with rare craftsmanship.

Given your enquiry

Britain's BIRMINGHAM

WILL MAKE THE MOST OF IT

The manufacture of sporting guns is just one of the 1,500 different trades carried on in Birmingham—England's greatest industrial center. Buttons, brassware, jewellery, pins—from artificial eyes to zip fasteners, Birmingham makes nearly everything.

Buyers' enquiries are circulated to the actual manufacturers as part of the free services of the City's Information Department.

Contact the Workshop of the World through

THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
COUNCIL HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Good Companies All...

Great American Insurance Company New York

Great American Indemnity Company New York

ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY NEW YORK

AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY NEW YORK

Plan for Independence

Protection from disaster and loss is one of the greatest assurances of personal and commercial independence.

A carefully planned insurance program will give you this Independence at surprisingly low cost. Call one of our conveniently located agents—or your own insurance broker.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

J. H. HARVEY, Manager
44 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont.

BRANCHES IN

QUEBEC QUE. MONTREAL QUE. LONDON ONT. WINNIPEG MAN. VANCOUVER B.C.

A GROUP OF COMPANIES CONDUCTING BUSINESS ONLY THROUGH REPUTABLE LICENSED AGENTS AND BROKERS

Canadians keep

ONE BILLION DOLLARS

IN SAVINGS *in* . . . "MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS B of M

How's *your* Savings Plan for 1950 . . . Save what you can afford to save regularly.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
D148SS

Thrill on Ice

No winter visitor from south of the border willingly misses a chance to see the famous Maple Leafs in action. But all over Ontario there is fine hockey to be seen. Each arena can be made an attraction to tourists who contribute so much to the prosperity of our province. Let all of us do all we can to make them want to come back. John Labatt Limited.

FOR HOCKEY FANS

Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832

UNION MADE

Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

IN SPITE of unemployment and falling food prices, and the demands that the Government do something about both, Finance Minister Abbott last week served notice that Ottawa was not going to play Lady Bountiful in the coming fiscal year. The economy would have to do a lot on its own.

Lower taxes had cut revenues, and higher costs had increased expenditures. The gap was too narrow, and after scrutinizing estimated expenditures of the various departments, the Treasury Board began talking about economy. Reductions, however, were going to be hard to make; costs of necessary services had jumped (defence, for instance, was expected to take $400,000,000 this year).

Besides this, Agriculture Minister Gardiner's promise, at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture convention in Niagara Falls, Ont., of permanent price support for Canadian Agriculture was expected to be a heavy drain on Federal revenues.

Labor's demand for public works could be met without any extraordinary cost. There was lots to be done the Department of Public Works said (an estimated $100,000,000 worth) because maintenance expenditures were reduced during the war.

Labor:

FIGURES AND ARGUMENTS

AN ARGUMENT is shaping up between the labor organizations and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, about the unemployment figures.

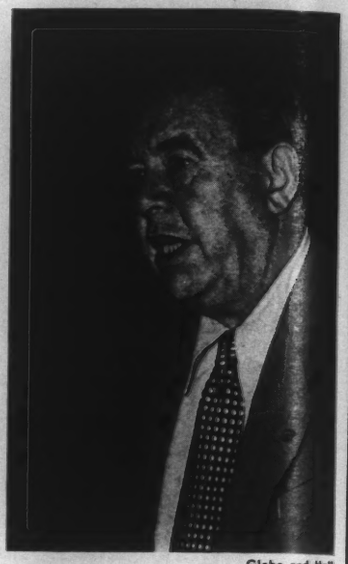
Percy Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress and A. R. Mosher of the Canadian Congress of Labor say the Government figures are incomplete. The Government statisticians

—Globe and Mail

UNIMPRESSED: *By union leaders' analysis is Labor Minister Mitchell.*

are not impressed by the argument. They learned long ago that an unemployed man is very difficult to define: how many hours does he have to work before you can call him "employed"? The Ministry of Labor's figures don't try to show how many people are "unemployed". They give the number of people registered at the National Employment Service offices as wanting jobs.

It is true, as the labor leaders say, that some workers (if they are not entitled to unemployment insurance



—Globe and Mail

ARGUMENT *of TLC's Bengough: Ottawa's jobless tally is incomplete.*

benefits) may not register with the NES offices. But their number is offset to some unknown extent by the people who are not out of work at all, but merely want to change jobs if they can find a better one.

The Government's figures of "unplaced applicants" are a mathematical counting of heads. But the percentages, which are really more significant, have to be based on estimates.

The last survey of the labor force made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was on October 29th; the next will not be till the end of February. It is done by a sampling technique which is liable to some margin of error. When the Ministry of Labor said that unplaced applicants on December 22nd were 5.2 per cent of the total labor force, they meant 5.2 per cent of the labor force on October 29th. But every year many people (mostly women) who join the labor force in the fall drop out of it during the winter. So before they issued the January figure the statisticians deducted 100,000 from the Oct. 29th working force (an estimate based on previous years'), and the percentage of 6.3 per cent for unplaced applicants on January 12th is based on this reduced estimate of the force.

Hotels:

BIG SALE

IN WHAT is believed to be a $4½ million transaction, Canadian hotel man Vernon G. Cardy turned over controlling interest of the Cardy hotel chain to the U.S.'s Sheraton Corp.

The transaction, described as the "greatest in the history of the Canadian hotel industry" gives the Sheraton Corporation control of six more hotels in Canada—The Mount Royal in Montreal, King Edward in Toronto, Royal Connaught in Hamilton, General Brock in Niagara Falls, Prince Edward in Windsor, and Alpine Inn at Ste. Marguerite, Que.

Insurance:

EMPLOYEE SECURITY

IT CANNOT be denied that the more the workers seek to be protected by the state against the "hazards, changes and chances" of life, the greater the departure from the ideas of freedom and the primacy of the individual which have been responsible for what progress we have so far made in raising the standard of living of the people generally.

In the face of the attention recently being focussed upon proposed mass security measures under federal or provincial control, it is of especial interest to note that a large group of employees have joined together to provide and pay for their own security program without assistance from the state or their employers.

This group is made up of employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada who are members of the Canadian Telephone Employees' Association. For members of the union and their dependents this group security program provides hospitalization, hospital special services, surgery, medical attention, home nursing and ambulance service. In addition, members are covered by group life insurance.

There is nothing paternalistic about this group plan, as it was not developed by either company or union officials, but arose from a steady and insistent demand on the part of the rank and file membership for better and wider protection than was provided by the Blue Cross scheme.

It was worked out by a committee of elected representatives, all responsible to the general membership body, and it took two years to bring the plan to fruition, when the contract was signed with the Occidental Life Insurance Co. on the basis of competitive bidding. The company had nothing to do with the plan, except to agree to the payroll deduction of premiums.

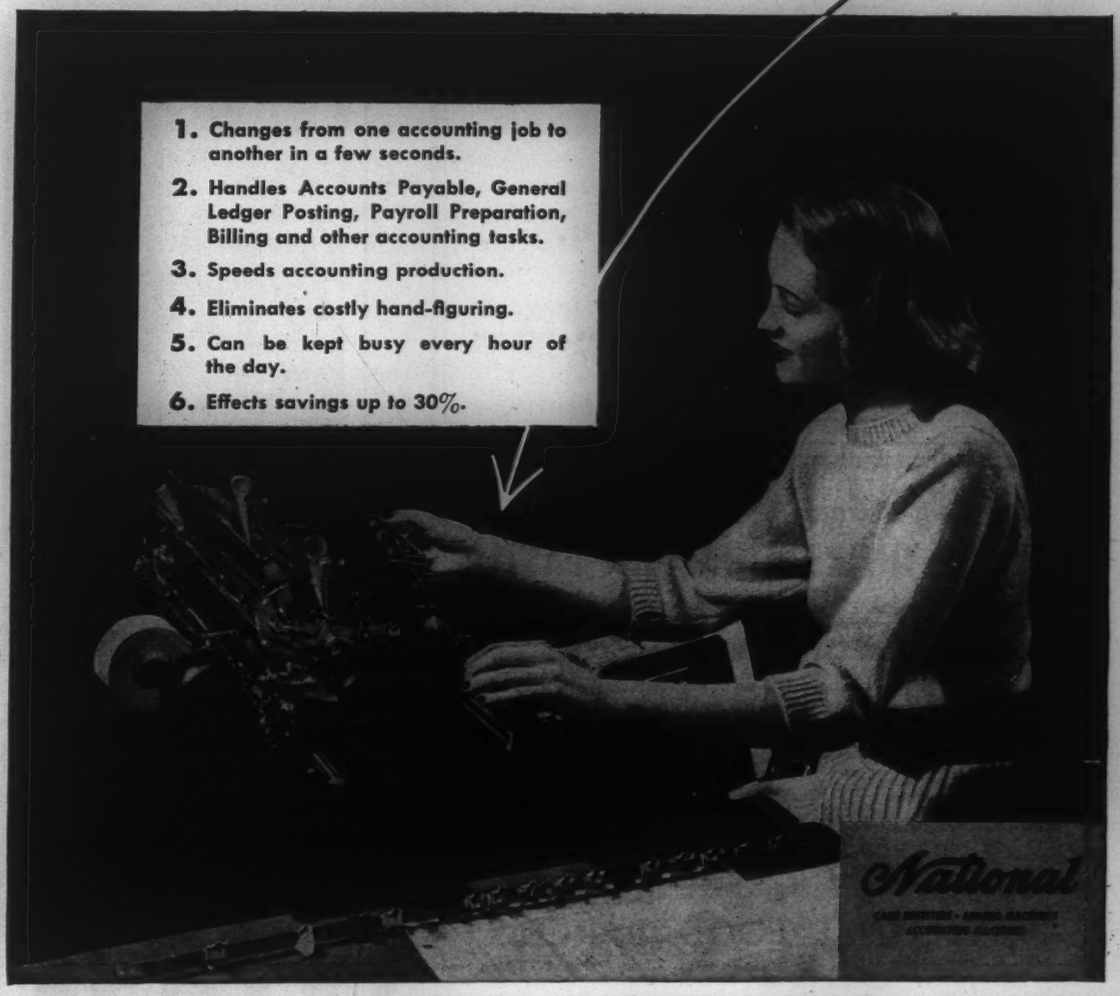
There are over 9,500 members of the union scattered throughout Ontario and Quebec, and to implement the plan 75 per cent must enroll as subscribers and dependents. Those who enroll will be covered for their entire lifetime, that is, the coverage will be continuous for company pensioners and for members who are promoted to positions outside the union, but who agree to carry on membership in the union for insurance purposes only. A monthly service fee will be collected from these associate members.

As to the cost of the group coverage, premiums for single subscribers will be $1.85 monthly for female and $2.20 for male. For married subscribers and dependents it will be $5.55 monthly for female and $5.90 for male subscribers.

—George Gilbert.

■ Houses are selling in Windsor at prices ranging from $2,650 to $3,450, depending on the area, type and size. They are part of the 1,500 Wartime Houses built here during the war to house war plant workers. They are frame, built on cedar posts without basements, and without furnaces. But arrangements can be made, when purchased, to have basements and foundations put in.

Only National Mechanized Accounting can give you this quick job change-over!


1. Changes from one accounting job to another in a few seconds.
2. Handles Accounts Payable, General Ledger Posting, Payroll Preparation, Billing and other accounting tasks.
3. Speeds accounting production.
4. Eliminates costly hand-figuring.
5. Can be kept busy every hour of the day.
6. Effects savings up to 30%.
National

In hundreds of leading industries, the National Multiple Purpose Accounting Machine cuts figure costs and speeds accounting production. Whether you employ 50 or 50,000, mechanized accounting is the answer to today's high cost of hand-figuring.

After mechanizing with National Accounting Machines, firms of every size report savings up to 30%—which often pay for the National installation in a year and then run on, year after year.

Ask your local National representative to check your present system and report the savings you can expect with the National Multiple Purpose Accounting Machine. Or write to—

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office, Toronto. **Sales Offices in principal cities**

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

68 YONGE ST., TORONTO 1

R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

Certificate of Registry No. C 1197 has been issued authorizing Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance. Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company.

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

U.S. business

Insurance:

RETROACTIVE TAXES

LIFE INSURANCE companies must prepare for a visit from the federal tax collectors if Congress follows up the recommendations of President

BAD NEWS: *For U.S. insurance companies. Mr. Truman had a big bill.*

Truman for new legislation to plug existing loopholes in the tax laws. It seems that the life insurance concerns

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg.
Toronto

Save
AS YOU GO

A small sum saved from each pay envelope amounts in time to a fund that enables you to *do* things. It's *regular* saving—more than *how much*—that counts. Canada Permanent pays you **2% ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS.**

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office:
320 BAY ST., TORONTO
8-8

Send a "Welcome" Food Parcel to Britain
MAKE THEIRS A HAPPIER EASTER

All parcels insured—Delivery Guaranteed
Price covers everything, including Postage.

"Welcome" Service saves you money, and trouble. Select any parcel from our list, in complete assurance that your parcel will be a "top-value" gift of good Canadian meats and groceries. It will arrive by Registered Mail, and delivery is guaranteed. We invite close comparison with *any other parcels* offered, as to selection, value, price, and actual weight of food included. Parcels are still sorely needed in Britain—Write us TODAY.

Write for Free Bulletin No. 53B, showing Parcels from $5.00 up or telephone
ELgin 5491
WELCOME FOOD PARCELS
Empire Building — — Toronto 1

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

READY TO GO TO WORK IN 2 SECONDS

EASE
NEURITIC
NEURALGIC
PAIN
ASPIRIN
Trade Mark Reg. in Canada

GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY BAYER

LOWEST PRICES
12 tablets 13c
24 tablets 25c
100 tablets 70c

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
THE MARINE CASUALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

PINEAPPLE GUAVA
Produces Rich Luscious Fruit on Dwarf Plants

This rich tropical fruit is produced on plants that are highly ornamental too. A fascinating and novel house-plant with its glossy green and silvery-gray foliage. Flowers as large as 1½ inches across, white to purplish crimson with crimson stamens; followed by delicious aromatic fruit about 1½ to 2 inches long. Flesh is translucent white of pronounced pineapple flavour and seeds so small as to be unnoticeable. May be used raw, cooked, or in jams and jellies. A bowl of fruit will fill a room with delightful fragrance. Easily grown from seed. Full directions supplied. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.

FREE OUR BIG 1950 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK now

DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT.

Why Isn't Canada Selling More To The U.S.?

Holland, Belgium and Italy are—and with success! R. L. Hoadley, SN's Business correspondent in New York and Assistant Financial Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, poses the question to Canadian exporters and suggests means of finding answers. Next week in SATURDAY NIGHT.

R. W. SHEPARD

Vice-President L. F. Flaska of Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association takes pleasure in announcing the appointment of R. W. "Roy" Shepard as "Assistant to the Vice-President" in charge of sales promotion, including conservation of the Association's business in Canada. *

C. WILLIAM FRASER

Montreal Trust Company has announced the appointment of C. William Fraser as Assistant Manager at Toronto. Mr. Fraser has had wide expetience in the Accounting, Corporate Trusts, Estates and Personnel Departments of the Company. *

FIDELITY
Insurance
Company of Canada

Consult your agent or broker as you would your doctor or lawyer

TORONTO

have unintentionally been relieved of paying income taxes since 1946.

Neither companies nor policyholders, according to the watchdogs of the Federal Treasury, have paid taxes on more than $1,500,000,000 investment income a year which they derived from productive assets of approximately $60,000,000,000.

Should pending legislation on this matter be passed, the life insurance institutions may have to dig down for an estimated $93,000,000 to cover retroactive income taxes for 1947, 1948, and 1949.

Such action would be well received in at least one business sector, the investment bankers, who have been having a running feud with some of the big life insurance companies for the past two years. It's their contention that the life companies have invaded their field and taken a growing proportion of their business away through large loans to industry.

Payment of these retroactive taxes has been agreed upon by a majority of life insurance companies although two large life concerns have announced they will fight a retroactive tax levy as unconstitutional.

Leading life insurance officials have denied that the situation is due to a "quirk in the tax laws". They maintain that the companies have not paid income taxes because interest rates on their investments have fallen to the point where they are tax exempt — which "puts them in the same position as anyone whose income has dropped."

If Congress gets around to taking action, however reluctantly, on new taxes, it appears likely that the proposed impost on the life companies will be enacted as an offset to possible reductions in several of the wartime excise taxes still on the statute books.

U.K. business

Ships:

EMPLOYMENT STEADY

TROUBLE in Canadian shipbuilding has not been reflected in Great Britain. Employment in shipbuilding in the United Kingdom (at about 84,000 operatives) has been remarkably steady for the past two years. The industry as a whole still has about two years' work on order.

In the 12 months up to September, the number of operatives on ship repairs in private yards in the United Kingdom declined by some 19,000 to just over 86,000 at the end of September, but employment is still very much higher than before the war.

Tourists:

CHEZ BUTLIN

GREAT Britain has a strong new ally in her drive to siphon much-needed American dollars into U.K. coffers. He is Billy Butlin whose $8,000,000 Bahama Vacation Village had its gala opening on Jan. 28.

Located on the west end of Grand Bahama, BWI, 50 miles from West Palm Beach, 80 miles from Miami and five hours flying time from New York, Butlin's has brought Blackpool to America to recruit United States currency. Five hundred Americans were flown over for the grand open-

4¾% Return from Public Utility Shares

Highlighting the substantial growth of British Columbia Electric Company Limited since 1941 are the following:

electricity generated and purchased increased over 100%;

gas sold increased 114%;

electric railway, trolley coach and bus passengers carried increased over 70%.

The population in the area served by the organization has increased by more than 45% in the same period.

An additional issue of Preferred Shares is being made by the Company for capital expenditures. We offer these Shares, as principals.

British Columbia Electric Company Limited

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Par Value $100 per Share

Price: at the market, to yield about 4.75%

A prospectus giving particulars of the issue and the Company's operations and earnings will be forwarded gladly upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

A. W. MILES
Funeral Director

SERVICES ARE HELD HERE UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-conditioned.

CREMATION CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO IF DESIRED

30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST, TORONTO

HYland 5915 PRIVATE PARKING HYland 4938

Section of Nurses' Dining Room

Frigidaire Refrigeration

performs a multiplicity of tasks in the new wing of

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, Toronto

FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATION WAS CHOSEN FOR

Vegetable, Dairy and Meat refrigerators • Bakery refrigerator • Meat cutting room • Left-over refrigerator • Garbage refrigerator • Servery refrigerators • Nursery formula room • Blood Bank • Mortuary • Diet kitchen • Pass-through refrigerator • 65 cubic feet Reach-in • Salad units • Beverage cooler • Ice cream cabinet.

In thousands of hospitals, institutions and other buildings, Frigidaire equipment is earning appreciation of its performance in all manner of refrigeration tasks.

It is natural that Frigidaire should be called upon to handle such widely diversified refrigeration requirements, for Frigidaire is the leader in the refrigeration industry. Frigidaire offers the widest range of commercial refrigeration products. Frigidaire offers the most experienced engineering and installation service. And Frigidaire and General Motors manufacturing standards are the highest in the industry.

Frigidaire assures the right equipment, the dependability, and the economy of operation you demand for your building.

Consult your local Frigidaire Commercial Dealer listed under "Refrigeration" in the classified section of your phone book. Or mail the coupon for full information.

SEND THIS COUPON FOR FULL INFORMATION

FRIGIDAIRE PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED,
Dept. SN,
Leaside, Ontario.

Please send me information on refrigeration equipment for

.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *Province* .....

X265-50

FRIGIDAIRE

Products of Canada, Limited, Leaside, Ontario

ing, and by November the resort will accommodate 2,000.

All-inclusive winter adult rates are $98 a week for Americans, $107.80 for Canadians and £35 Sterling. Weekly charges cover luxuriously furnished chalet rooms and all meals, and 30 varied activities along the tropical beach and waters. A few are: yachting, barbecues, baby sitting service, Monte Carlo, International Beauty Contests, archery, weiner roasts, midnight picnics, children's entertainment and movies.

Britain's big new dollar-earner aims at grossing over $20,000,000 yearly, half from guests' living expenses; half from profits on a dozen unadvertised games of chance, races and lotteries. For example, management will bet wealthy Americans and Canadians $500 to 10 cents against their chance of making a hole in one on the swank resort's three-hole golf course. Choice liquors are available at 25 cents a drink.

—Walter Bird

ENTERPRISER BUTLIN: *For the U.S., Blackpool, for the U.K., dollars.*

Pigeon races are run every half hour with guests betting on birds trailing 10-foot colored streamers that are electronically recorded on a gigantic results board as each bird reaches its cote. These are only a few of the many devices set to trap surplus U.S. dollars for Britain.

Behind the elaborate scheme is 48-year-old William Edmund Butlin, MBE, who heads a public company controlling five British luxury holiday camps. Born in South Africa of English parents, Butlin came to Canada only to "emigrate" to England on a cattle boat. With £5 saved, he bought a "hoop-la" concession at an English fair and parlayed it into the £2,000,000 he is worth today.

Full page advertisements and lavish folders invite Americans to "the sunlit heart of the Bahama Islands, most exciting playground in the world."

All kinds of British-made goods are sold in a modern shopping centre, and guests from the United States may take home $200 worth of articles duty free, for each adult and child.

"At the present rate of exchange," says Butlin, "it is possible for our guests, taking advantage of shopping at Butlin's to save the total cost of their holiday."

Certificate of Registry No. C 1199 has been issued authorizing Baltica Insurance Company Limited of Copenhagen, Denmark, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited Hail Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

business briefs

■ It is estimated that the gross revenues of the **Canadian National Railways** for the past 12 months will establish a record high total of $499 millions, an increase of $8 millions over 1948. However, the shrinking margin between revenues and expenses continues to cause considerable anxiety. Operating expenses, with higher labor costs and an increased general price index for materials and supplies, climbed to $480 millions by the close of the year, an increase of $15 millions over 1948.

The operating surplus of approximately $19 millions will be the lowest since 1938, and after provision for interest due on securities held by the public and owing to the Government, payment of taxes, equipment rents and similar charges, the year will end with an income deficit estimated at $45 millions.

■ Net earnings of **British Columbia Forest Products Ltd.,** for year ended September 30, 1949, after providing $1,648,048 for depreciation and depletion, total $1,208,880. Owing mainly to the July 1948 wage increase, production costs advanced during the year, and this, accompanied by generally lower selling prices and a more selective market, resulted in lower profits, notwithstanding increased production. Volume of lumber produced and sold reached a new high figure, being in excess of 200,000,000 feet. For the preceding fiscal year, net profits totalled $2,606,302 or $1.30 a share.

by and large

■ Bert Rassman has resigned as dogcatcher of Listowel, Ont. "I want to get some sleep," he said. "I've been called out of bed at 3 a.m. to chase dogs too often."

■ Saskatoon's Municipal Transit Company found itself in difficulties owing to the intense cold. An irate CNR executive who arrived very late for work telephoned the transit superintendent. The street-car man stood the tirade for some minutes and then retaliated: "Well, in this cold weather we have not cut our service 25 per cent."

■ In Montreal, Mrs. Germaine Morrier was charged by her landlady with allowing her dog Oscar to bark for ten minutes at 8.20 one evening. But recorder E. J. McManamy ruled that every dog is entitled to bark, within reason, during the same hours that radios, sewing machines, washing machines and even "itinerant musicians" are permitted by city by-law to make a noise.

■ Vancouver's egg-eating title has changed hands. Dominion Poultry Products Inspector G. R. Wilson ate 36 three-minute eggs in 37 minutes to wrest the crown from Jack Whelan, a former wrestler and now a city detective, whose bid was 30 eggs in 20 minutes (it's the number of eggs, not the time taken that counts). Gamere Bloeman of Sudbury, Ont., was runner-up. He consumed 32 raw eggs in 17 minutes but had to give up as he'd just had a meal.

■ In Moncton, NB, the police had to decide whether a newlywed who took his wife's wedding presents was a thief or not. They ruled that although a man normally cannot be charged with theft of his wife's property, wedding presents are different.

press

LONG JOURNEY

PEOPLE who picture the typical weekly editor as an old codger, dull in personality and dusty in the upper regions, have never met Wilf Burnley, editor of the two biggest suburban weeklies in Canada. Ex-Yorkshireman Burnley has done everything from soldiering in the Far East to prospecting in Canada's far north. He has also been a lumberjack, a poet, and an insurance salesman.

A self-styled "Jack of all trades," Burnley belies the old saying in that he is a master of one: he is recognized as one of the top weekly editors in Canada.

—David Bier
WILF BURNLEY

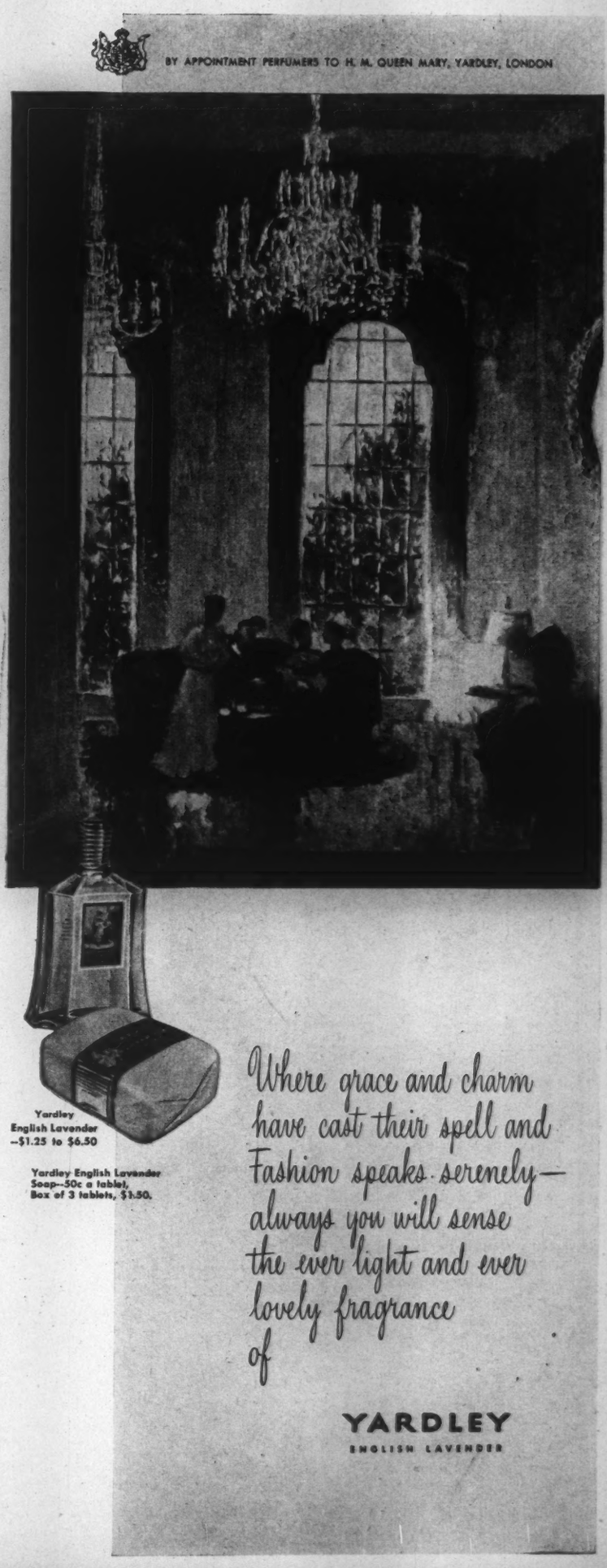
What he has done with the newspapers he runs in Montreal should warm the cockles of any publisher's heart. Burnley joined the Monitor Publishing Co. five years ago and soon commanded the news pages of three papers, the *Notre Dame de Grace Monitor,* the *Verdun Guardian* and the giveaway *Westmount Examiner.* He did an overhauling job, blazing a new trail with crisp columns and a brighter layout. Fourteen young reporters were put to work, digging up newsy titbits. Circulation increased from 10,000 to 17,000 for the *Monitor* and for the *Guardian.*

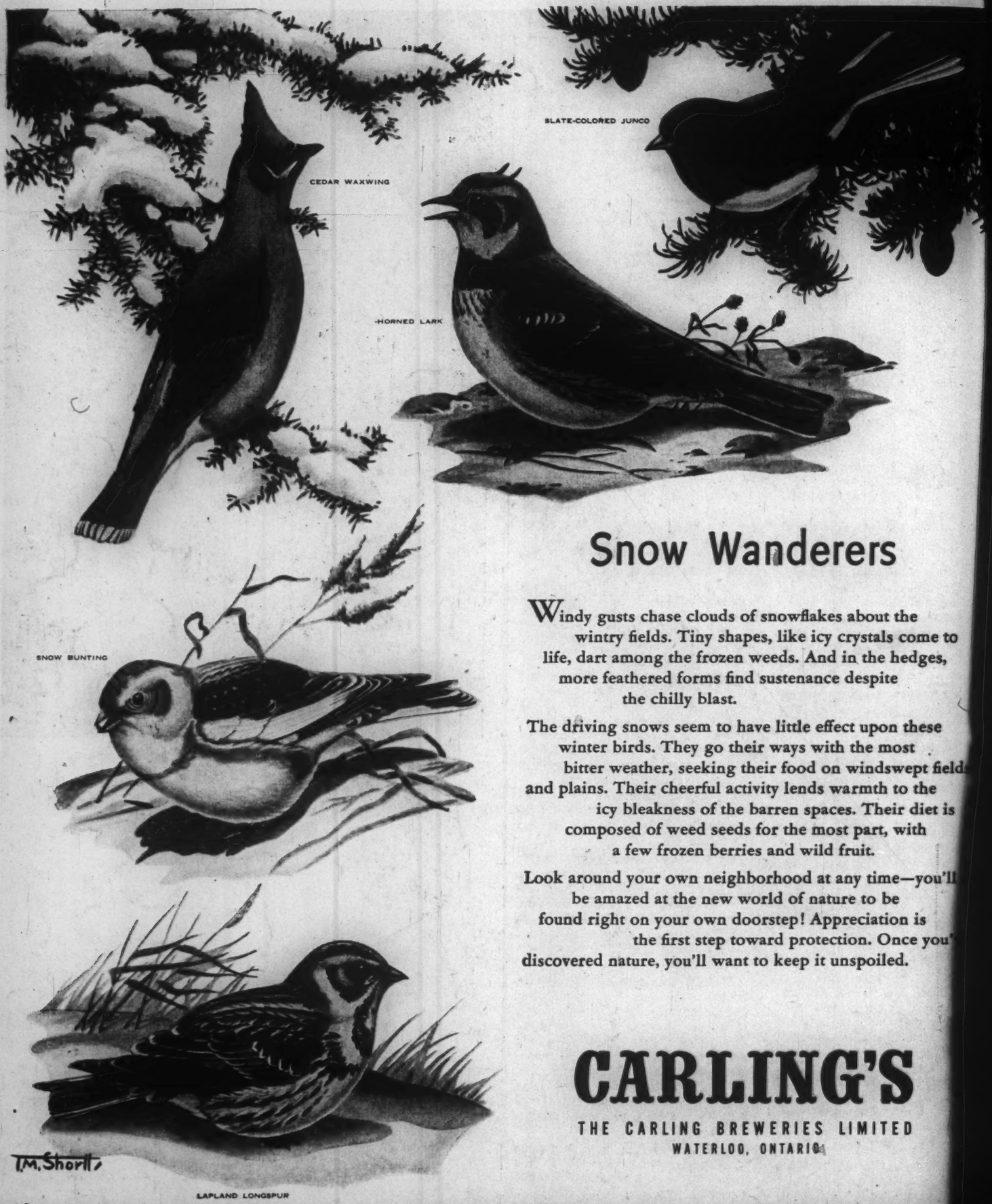
At the same time, Burnley wrote and edited the *Suburban News,* an independently-owned weekly, and inaugurated a small publicity business, handling three $100,000 campaigns for the Salvation Army. An average work week for him is 40 hours multiplied by two.

He gets little time to dream about the past, although his feet still itch occasionally for the adventure which took him into the British Army at 13, through the Sinn Fein riots, the Afghanistan War and the Kuomintang power grab of the mid-twenties. He saw service in France, India, the Sudan. He hunted tigers, weathered a typhoon, a sandstorm and an earthquake.

In 1928 he left the army and came to Canada. He prospected in the James Bay area, logged timber on the Opazatika River and did a stint with Buffalo Ankerite at Timmins, Ont., where he also married. In 1945 he came to his present job in Montreal.

For Wilf Burnley, 46, it has been a long journey. "But I'd do it all over again," he says, "if I were younger."


BY APPOINTMENT PERFUMERS TO H. M. QUEEN MARY, YARDLEY, LONDON
Yardley English Lavender —$1.25 to $6.50
Yardley English Lavender Soap—50c a tablet, Box of 3 tablets, $1.50.
Where grace and charm have cast their spell and Fashion speaks serenely— always you will sense the ever light and ever lovely fragrance of
YARDLEY
ENGLISH LAVENDER



Snow Wanderers

Windy gusts chase clouds of snowflakes about the wintry fields. Tiny shapes, like icy crystals come to life, dart among the frozen weeds. And in the hedges, more feathered forms find sustenance despite the chilly blast.

The driving snows seem to have little effect upon these winter birds. They go their ways with the most bitter weather, seeking their food on windswept fields and plains. Their cheerful activity lends warmth to the icy bleakness of the barren spaces. Their diet is composed of weed seeds for the most part, with a few frozen berries and wild fruit.

Look around your own neighborhood at any time—you'll be amazed at the new world of nature to be found right on your own doorstep! Appreciation is the first step toward protection. Once you've discovered nature, you'll want to keep it unspoiled.

CARLING'S

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

† © 1945 CARLING'S

Nature Unspoiled – YOURS TO ENJOY – YOURS TO PRESERVE

FEB

ED
HA
TH

See